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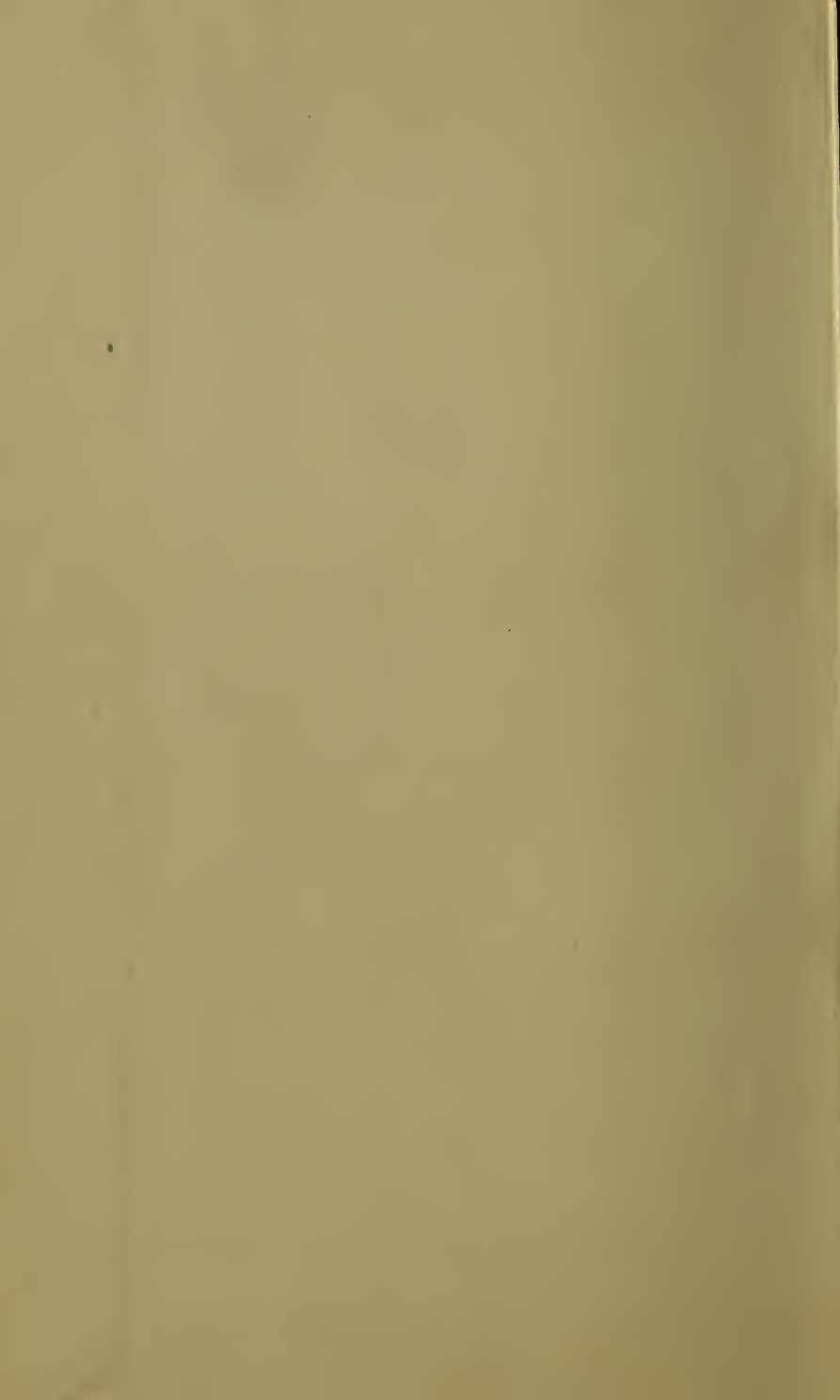
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VICTOR Baseball Guide.



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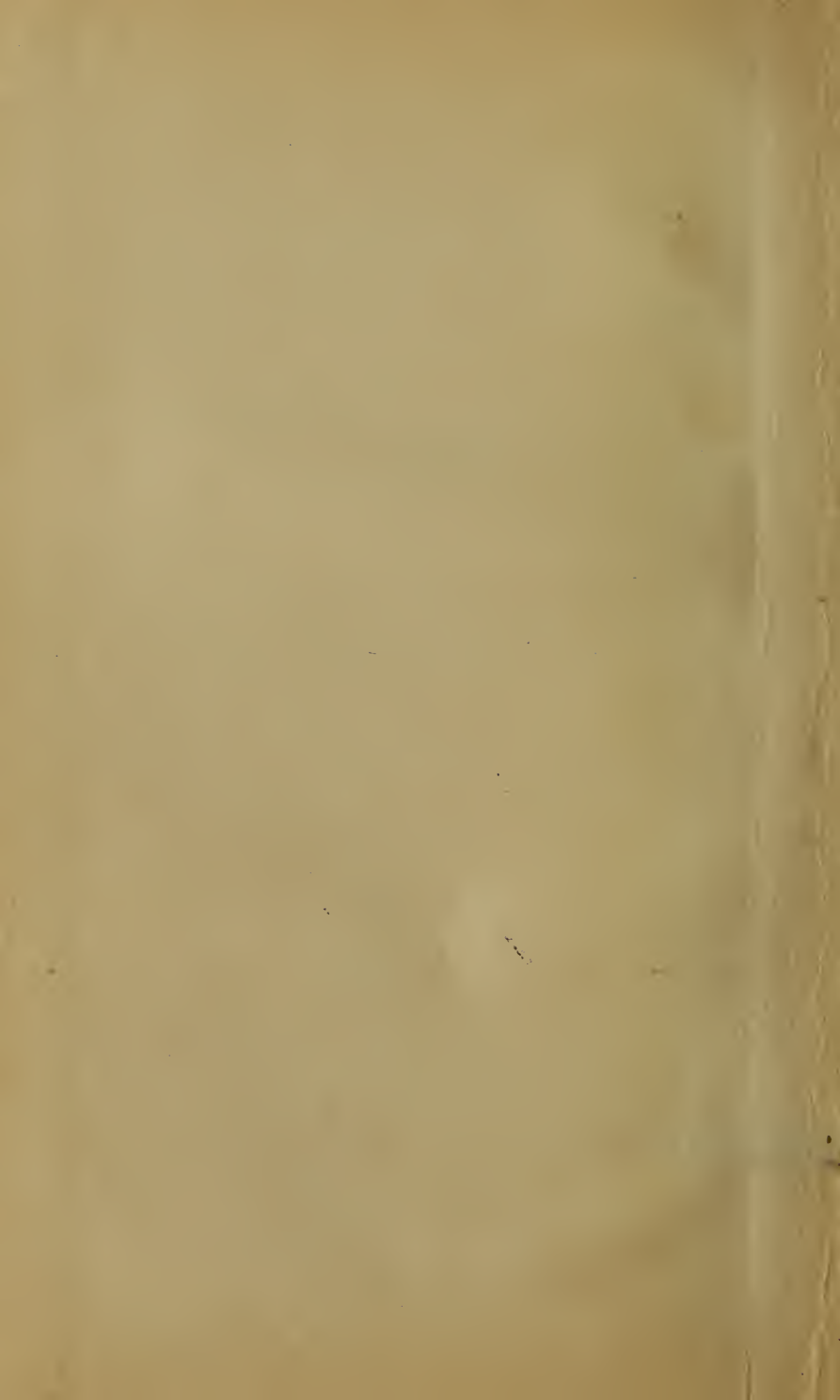
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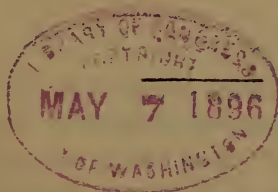
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THE VICTOR

BASEBALL GUIDE,

PUBLISHED BY

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PORTLAND, Ore.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

In preparing this book for the base-ball public, we have aimed at three things :—

First,—To give a readable book, free from dry and uninteresting statistics.

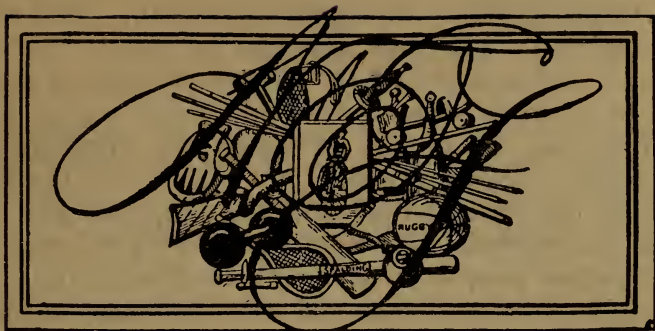
Second,—To tell the public plainly and candidly certain truths about the National Game which have heretofore been concealed.

Third,—To give a comprehensible code of Rules.

For the first part of the work we have availed ourselves of the services of a well known sporting-editor. His work has been done carefully and conscientiously.

For the preparation of a properly-worded code of Rules we have secured the services of Clarence W. Smith, who is probably the closest student of base-ball law in the United States. It has not been the aim to introduce much new matter ; but what Mr. Smith has done is to make the Rules say what they mean, as judged by their actual interpretation and enforcement on the ball-field.

The code of Rules as issued for '96 by the Rules Committee of the National League is also printed for purposes of comparison, showing how little has been changed and how much has been left undone. Our code says clearly what the official code tries to say, and contains the substance of the Rules although it discards their clumsy wording.



Cut showing Pres. N. E. Young's initials as written on every genuine "official National League ball." Balls without these initials, but claiming to be official, are frauds.

THE VICTOR BALL AND ADOPTIONS.

We have always wished to secure for the Victor ball as many adoptions as possible, but in no case have we ever or will we pay any league or any league officer for adopting our ball. Merit not money should be the only inducement for a league to use a ball. Our unwillingness to pay for adoptions cannot prevent the Victor ball from becoming very favorably and extensively known to the public. They know it, however, as "the great unadopted ball." Such is the fame we wish for our ball. The Victor baseball does not need the subsidized fiat of professional leagues to prove that it is good. It was a good ball before professional leagues knew of it, and will be a good ball long after the fake of adoptions has ceased to weigh with and deceive the public.

A great many adoptions have come to us, the merits of the Victor ball having appealed strongly to the leagues. Such adoptions are always welcome and we

aim to get as many of them as we can. But we pay no league to say that our ball is good. Merit will assert itself no matter how deep the silence of leagues, and no number of adoptions will make a poor article meritorious. It is just here that the deceit in adoptions lies. By adoptions "you can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time" so far as baseballs are concerned. But we prefer not to fool the people at all. We have accordingly put the best labor and material into the manufacture of the Victor ball. We charge you for the best material properly put together. That is all. We have no great adoption fees, drink bills at league meetings, junkets, etc., to charge up to you in addition. We should not give you full value for your money if we did. A ball will not last longer or bat farther if the word "adopted" is stamped on the cover. Players prefer good honest baseballs to those that sell by adoptions.

We want every adoption we can get honestly and on the merits.

We are not in the market to buy adoptions.

We advertise the Victor ball pre-eminently on its merits as *the unadopted* ball. We are depending on the quality of the Victor ball to give it popularity.

We believe that the time has come when the word "adopted" cannot be longer used to hypnotize ball players.

We further have had our attention called to great frauds in official baseballs perpetrated on ball players under the name "Adopted." We therefore fight shy of the name.

HOW TO PLAY BASE-BALL.

BY JOHN M. WARD.

Surrounding the origin of America's "National Game" there exists considerable uncertainty, some claiming it to be a mere transposition of the English game of "Rounders," while others maintain it to be a purely American institution. In a book published in 1889 the writer of the present little work went into the subject at some length, and attempted to demonstrate by facts, records, and reasoning, that the game was entirely an invention of the Yankee boy. In a work of this size, such an inquiry would not be in place, and a brief sketch only of the recorded history of the game will here be given. In 1845 a number of gentlemen, who had, for several years, been in the habit of meeting regularly to play baseball for exercise, formed themselves into a club known as "The Knickerbockers," and drew up the first written rules of which we have any record.

Following the organization of the "Knickerbockers" came the "Washingtons," "Gothams," "Eagles," "Empires," "Putnams," "Baltics," "Unions," "Mutuals," "Excelsiors," "Atlantics," "Eckfords," and many other clubs in the metropolitan district. All these are names which are surrounded by a halo in the recollection of every old-time follower of the sport. Philadelphia had its "Athletics" and rival teams, and New England its "Olympics," "Elm Trees," and "Green Mountains." The game grew rapidly in favor, and in 1857 a convention of delegates from sixteen clubs located in and around New York city and Brooklyn was held and a uniform set of rules adopted. In 1858 a second general convention found twenty-five clubs represented and a permanent organization called The National Association of Base-Ball Players was formed. It was already a game for men, since no

one under twenty-one years of age was eligible as a delegate.

It is a common impression that the present great popularity of the game with the public is something of recent growth ; yet as far back as 1858 there was played on the Fashion Course, Long Island, a series of three games between teams of local players representing New York city and Brooklyn which enlisted more intense interest and were attended by crowds larger than witnessed any three successive New York-Brooklyn games last season. In 1860 the National Association numbered seventy clubs and the sport really began to assume a national importance. There were delegates from clubs in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Detroit, New Haven, Newark, Troy, Albany, Buffalo and other cities, and during that year the "Excelsiors" made a trip through the state, going as far west as Buffalo, considered then a remarkable undertaking for a ball club.

The outbreak of the war naturally resulted in a cessation of regular play, but it really served to spread knowledge of the game. Many were the friendly contests fought out between rival teams in camp, and the result was to familiarize the sport to players from all sections. So that as soon as the war had terminated, these mimic battles of the diamond were renewed all over the country and, at the meeting of the National Association in 1866, a total of two hundred and two clubs from seventeen states and the District of Columbia were represented, and in addition there were present delegates from the Pennsylvania and the Northwestern Associations representing more than two hundred additional clubs. In 1867 the "Nationals" of Washington made the first trip ever taken by an eastern team through the far west and helped greatly to spread the reputation of the game.

In 1869 the famous Cincinnati "Reds," the first all-professional team, were organized and went through

the season with an unbroken string of victories ; nor were they beaten until the next season, when they fell before the conquering Atlantics of Brooklyn.

For the season of 1871 a separate professional organization was formed under the name of the Professional National Association.

In 1876 eight leading clubs of the Professional National Association, under the guiding genius of William H. Hulburt of the Chicago Club, formed an independent association called the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, which since then, almost exclusively, has been the controlling power in baseball affairs and remains still the major organization. In 1881 a new body of professional clubs, known as the American Association, entered the field, and the following year the last two named, together with the Northwestern League, entered into what was known as the Tripartite Agreement, which in 1883 was developed into the National Agreement. This was an offensive and defensive alliance between the three leading leagues, the principal objects of which were to secure to each a monopoly of its own territory, and a right to the individual clubs each to retain its own players from year to year, that is, to "reserve" them. The baseball trust thus created became extremely arrogant and oppressive in its dealings with players, and the result was the formation among the latter of an organization for mutual protection. An attempt by the clubs to classify arbitrarily players' salaries and their subsequent refusal to treat with or recognize any organization of the players, as such, resulted in the formation of the Players' National League for the season of 1890. The fight waged upon the new league by the older organizations was extremely bitter and of such a character as to confuse and mislead the public and cause it to stay away from all games. After the close of the season a consolidation was effected between the rival clubs in some of the larger cities, and in the others

arrangements were made which terminated the conflict. The season of 1890 was extremely disastrous financially to many clubs but the salutary effects of that experience are yet apparent in the management of the game.

In 1891 the National League and the American Association combined forming a twelve-club league which is at present still the leading organization. There are minor leagues covering all sections, and the number of professional teams is probably greater now than ever before. And so the erstwhile schoolboys' game and the amateur pastime of later years has grown and prospered until it is unchallenged to-day in its position as "Our National Game."

CHAPTER I.

TRAINING, INCLUDING EXERCISE, PRACTICE AND DIET.

TRAINING.

This is a term which has a distinctive meaning when used in connection with baseball. In the matter of training the regimen is different from that in almost every other branch of athletics because the condition in which a ball player should be, in order to perform the best work on the field, is not that which is considered correct for any other class of athletes. In so far as it is necessary for him to be regular in his habits, avoid excesses and dissipation, keep the stomach, liver and other internal organs in good working order, and have the muscles free and firm, the requirements are the same.

It needs no argument to prove that a boy in good physical condition, well proportioned, with sound muscles, healthy blood, and in full possession of all his faculties is better fitted naturally to succeed at baseball or any other manly sport than one not so conditioned. But in the matter of the reduction of weight, there is a wide difference in practice, the common sense of which may be easily understood. When a man is in training for some particular event, to occur on a given day and occupy but a brief space of time, where one pound of superfluous flesh may prove fatal to his chances, he may and should train "to the hour." But the work expected of a professional ball player is of a very different description. For six months, and day after day, in all kinds of weather and climate, in the chilly days of April, the broiling heat of mid-summer, and the cold and damp days of October, in Boston or Chicago one day and in Washington or St. Louis the next, he is obliged to be at it, and the

player who started in to go through it all without a plenty of reserve force to call upon, would be on a sick bed before the season was half finished. That which is called "fine" condition cannot be maintained for any great length of time without serious danger to the general health. It does not require the testimony of physicians and all professional trainers to prove this, for the records of athletics are too full of practical illustrations. After a certain period of hard work on bone and sinew alone, a man grows weak ; he loses not only his strength but also his ambition and spirit and in training parlance "goes stale." After that he is farther from being "fit" than before he started in to train. The seasoned professionals, those who have been over the ground in times past and appreciate what a long stretch it is from April to October, are not in so much danger from this source as the younger and more ambitious players. Many of the otherwise unaccountable "off streaks" that attack certain players might be easily explained on these grounds.

Then, too, baseball is such a nerve racking sport. To the player who enters into it heart and soul it is a constant and severe drain on the nervous forces, and if he has not something to fall back on he will become nervously tired, the worst form of exhaustion. The system will not be able to stand the strain.

And so it happens that the wise ball player does not train down into so-called fine condition. If he begins the season some ten or fifteen pounds over weight he will be fine enough by the time the hot weather comes and better able, averaging the season, to do the work expected from him.

EXERCISE.

As to the exercise best suited for a ball player when preparing himself for the season there is a diversity of opinion. Some prefer the work to be had in a gymnasium, others like a hand ball court ; some profes-

sionals do all their preliminary work at home, with clubs, bells, or pulley-weights and long walks and occasional runs ; while of late years, it has become the accepted thing with the bigger clubs to take the men to some point south, where actual baseball practice can be had. This last method under proper conditions is of course the best, but as it is possible only for the members of professional teams it becomes necessary to indicate other forms. Speaking generally, the proper preparatory exercise for a ball player is such as develops *suppleness* and *agility* as distinguished from *strength*. A ball player has no use for big muscles. They are in his way and hinder that perfect freedom of movement which the game especially requires. What he needs are the light, lithe, sinewy muscles, that work freely and easily in their sheaths. He must be quick and agile and if his muscles are of the proper quality and texture he is better off when they are not too large. In a gymnasium, the pulley weights offer countless movements, which can be made as light as the worker wishes. Sparring, rowing, running, the wrist machine, light clubs and bells are all good since they may improve the tone of the muscles without too much increasing their size. On the other hand, the bars, rings, ladders, lifting machine and the heavy weights, clubs, and bells should all be avoided, because of the liability to sprains. A sound, strong throwing arm being an indispensable part of a ball player's outfit he can ill afford to take any chances of its injury. A small ligament started from its fastening is a tedious hurt and sometimes never gets entirely well, and for a pitcher is generally fatal to his future usefulness. Many players are extremely careless in these details and the result is a new crop of lame arms every year. The only careful ones are those who have been injured. It is an experience men don't care to repeat.

Probably the best indoor preparation for a ball-

player is to be had in a hand ball and racquet court. The game enlists the player's interest and the work becomes play. It requires quick thought and action, affords exercise for all the muscles of the body, of the very kind most needed on the ball field, and can be regulated in amount to suit individual needs. Some men require more work than others, and it would be a mistake to work all alike. The player who has twenty-five or thirty pounds to lose must naturally put in more time than the one who has only five or ten. There are some who take on no extra weight in winter, and for these the lightest exercise that will put the muscles in good condition is all that is required ; while the heavy-weight may have to bundle himself up in sweaters and flannels and put in hours of hard work in order to accomplish the desired result.

All exercise should be light in the beginning, increase by easy stages, and never extend to the point of exhaustion. Regularity is of more importance than quantity. A small amount regularly taken is of much greater benefit than a great deal at irregular intervals.

PRACTICE.

When the warm days of spring have come and the welcome sun has sufficiently dried out the ground, the scene is, of course, transferred to the ball field. There is no exercise so good for a ball player as ball playing. It is the very thing itself, and all the muscles and faculties which the game requires are then brought into play. But the first days outdoors are full of danger. After the long winter's confinement and rest there is so much joy attached to it all, that the ardent and ambitious player is more than apt to overdo it. In his exuberance of spirits he wants to do everything at once and cannot be content to begin again easily and gradually to get his muscles into working order. And so, though the air is still full of frost and the ground yet damp, he tries to make long and hard throws and

quick starts, all at the imminent risk of lame arms and "charley-horses," which may cripple him for weeks or months. It is the first week of outdoor work that is the most dangerous of the season. No matter how well hardened the muscles may have been made indoors the necessity for care is just the same. A man may seem in perfect fit in the gymnasium or "cage" or hand ball court yet the first hard work outside will make him feel lame and sore. The greatest danger is to the throwing arm. He should begin by throwing short distances and very easily, and not attempt under any circumstances to make a hard throw for, at least, a week. The slightest twinge of pain should be heeded, and immediate care given the injured member. If the first week or ten days out of doors have been safely passed he begins harder work. If preparing for a championship season or a series of games soon to begin, he will of course have to do more than if he has ample time to make himself fit. As soon as the weather is at all suitable professional players practice forenoon and afternoon, during several hours each, the kind of practice differing under the directions of different captains. Batting, fielding, and base-running are all given their turns and the most important at first is batting. It takes longer to get the "eye" in shape than the muscles.

Base-running practice, too, must not be overlooked. A couple of hours now and again, devoted exclusively to this, will result in many suggestions of value and great improvement in this department. Like the batting and fielding practice, it should be made as realistic as possible, and the men should actually run bases and slide and go through all the plays as in a game.

The half day's practice should always be wound up with a lively run, long enough continued to get up a good sweat. Then a bath and a brisk rub-down and the danger from colds, rheumatism, and stiffness will be reduced to a minimum.

DIET.

The subject of Training would be incomplete without some reference to the question of eating and drinking though it is not possible to speak of the general practice of professional players in this respect except in terms of reprobation. As a rule they eat not only irregularly and improperly, but inordinately, especially when traveling. They get up late, usually just about in time, by hurrying, to escape being locked out of the breakfast room, and thus get a ten-o'clock breakfast ; yet one o'clock finds them anxiously waiting for the dining-room door to open. Then with naturally robust appetites, sharpened by outdoor work, they fall to, "like a camp of lumbermen," and the gastronomic performances of some of them are more marvelous than anything they ever accomplish on the ball field. The result is inevitable. A player who gets up from a hearty meal at half past two cannot possibly feel like taking violent exercise at three-thirty or four. He is bound to feel heavy and spiritless. Then as soon as he gets well warmed up he begins to cultivate the water-keg, and before the game is half over is so "tired" and limp and water-logged that he can scarcely get in and out from the field ; and as for getting up on the coach line or doing anything in the field or on the bases requiring "ginger," it is simply out of the question.

Ball players should get up in the morning and eat breakfast at a seasonable hour ; then at noon take only a light lunch and leave the principal meal of the day until evening, after all work is over. Plain, wholesome food in moderate quantities and regularly taken as thus indicated, is what is required. In the matter of water drinking during the game, I know the intense thirst which the exercise, heat, and change of water induce, but still protest against the quantity drank. Simply rinsing out the mouth, or

gargling the throat, or taking one swallow is just as effective in quenching thirst and avoids the evil effects of imbibing so much liquid. In the heat of midsummer a man would require a copper-lined stomach to safely drink Lake Michigan water one day, Missouri river the next and Ohio river the next, yet this is what professionals sometimes have to do; so that extreme care and abstinence are necessary. A bottle of ale or beer with the evening meal has a very soothing effect on the nerves. Baseball makes such demands on the nervous energies that most men really need something quieting after a hard-fought struggle. There is always more or less said and written about what is called dissipation among players, but it is principally commented upon in connection with losing teams. As a matter of fact there is very little real dissipation among professionals, and what there is, is by no means confined to the tail-enders.

CHAPTER II.

INJURIES AND HOW TO TREAT THEM.

Under this head it may be advisable to make brief reference to some of the injuries common to ball players and the usual, if somewhat crude, prevailing methods of treatment.

The most serious accident to which a player is subject, because it may permanently incapacitate him, is an injury to the throwing arm. As a rule, ball players are physically tough and pride themselves on being able to ignore some pretty hard knocks, but a genuine case of lame arm will make one quit and whine like a sick dog. It generally comes as a result of a sprain from throwing, or a wrench from sliding bases or a collision with some other player and sometimes from a cold which settles in the muscles and cords around the shoulder or elbow joint. When the injury is to the shoulder it is much more serious and difficult to cure. Some men think the way to cure a lame arm is to "throw it out," but there is nothing more hazardous, and anyone who has ever suffered from a really serious injury to his arm will appreciate the inadvisability of such treatment. It may be possible to "work out" a slight lameness or soreness of the muscles, and perhaps that is the proper remedy, but if, when attempting to throw, the pain is severe and especially if it is acute, the injury is of such a nature that a complete rest for several days or longer is the only safe course. At the same time, during the first few days after the lameness appears, frequent application of hot water should be made or towels, wrung out in hot water, as hot as the skin will stand without blistering, laid on, then, after a few days, cold water should be used instead of hot, followed always by a brisk rubbing and "kneading" of the muscles or cords affected. A sleeve of medicated red flannel is a

great protection from cold and materially aids the recovery. Finally, if after a week or ten days of such treatment, there is no, or only slight, improvement, it may be safely assumed that the injury is to some tendon or ligament and the services of an electrician should be sought. The intelligent application of electricity has worked some marvelous cures, and put renewed life into a number of "dead" and "glass" arms. The ordinary family battery giving a mild current is the proper machine and it should be applied for about a half-hour every day. During this treatment the arm should be used slightly each day after each application. I never put much faith in liniments, though a mixture used by some of the New York players did seem to be efficacious in some cases. We bought the ingredients and mixed them ourselves as follows :

Ammonia,	2 oz.
Camphorated Oil,	2½ oz.
Arnica,	2½ oz.
Goose Grease,	1 oz.

It is a simple mixture and is certainly a good lubricant for rubbing purposes, and has this to recommend it, that if it do no good it at least can do no harm.

For the bruises that result from unintentionally stopping in-shoots, wild pitches, and hard hit grounders with the arms, legs, and other unprepared portions of the body, immediate rubbing to disperse the bruised blood and a few jocular and mock-sympathetic remarks from the other players are generally all that is immediately required. After the game, if necessary, further rubbing and hot water applications are the accepted treatment.

When the hip or knee is skinned from sliding, thin sheets of moistened closet paper, applied one after the other, as many as will adhere, is the usual remedy. Enough layers must be put on to absorb all the moist-

ure that exudes from the wound. This immediately forms an artificial scab and keeps the underclothing from sticking fast and irritating the hurt.

For dislocated finger-joints there seems to be nothing to do but pull the joint back in place and then use hot water or bind it up with a cloth which may be kept moistened with witch-hazel. Don't pull a finger if the bone seems broken, no matter whether the joint does look to be out. It is safer to call a physician if there is one present, and, if not, to seek the nearest one at once.

Another most painful ailment peculiar to ball players is known among them as "charley-horse." It is a serious sprain or rupture of some one of the large muscles of the leg, and may occur in a number of ways. It may result from the foothold giving away, when attempting to start quickly; or from trying to run at top speed before first warming up. Sometimes the muscle seems actually to part and it becomes altogether impossible to use the leg. Hot water applications for several days and then cold water and electricity—the same treatment as that before given for a lame arm—seem to be the only things to do and the recovery is always slow. It is often weeks before the full use of the limb returns. An elastic bandage or, better still, an elastic roll wound around the affected part gives some support and by preventing too free action of the muscles takes some of the strain off the particular one injured.

When an ankle is turned, as sometimes occurs, there is nothing to do but go under the care of a physician, and when it is sufficiently strong to be used again an elastic half stocking should be worn for protection and support. These elastic bandages, rolls, and stockings may be bought at almost any rubber store and at most drug and sporting-goods stores.

The foregoing are some of the commoner ills. There are others of a minor character, supposed to be beneath the dignity of a player's notice. For example a wild

pitch or in-shoot that carroms off his head into the grand stand or side seats may be somewhat disturbing to the one hit, but by the other players and many of the spectators is generally looked upon as quite humorous, though, as an injury, is not considered of sufficient importance to delay the game.

CHAPTER III.

BATTING.

The most difficult feature of play in which to acquire proficiency and yet the one to which the least attention is usually given, is the batting. Especially among amateur players inability to hit is the great weakness, as compared with the fielding. One may see just as brilliant fielding done in some of the amateur games as can be seen anywhere among professionals, but the batting is usually light. Much of this relative inequality might be overcome, if more time and attention were given to it. It is not batting practice to take a ball in the hand and hit grounders to the in-field or long flies to the out-field. I do not share the opinion of those gentlemen who think such practice a positive injury to good hitting. It is so entirely dissimilar to that which is required when actually batting against pitched balls that it no more injures the player's hitting than would lawn tennis or exercise with Indian clubs. It does help develop many of the same muscles of the wrists, arms, body, and legs that are used in actual play and to that extent is a good thing, but its uselessness as an aid to good hitting lies in the fact that it does not train the eye.

Neither is it all of batting practice to hit against the easy tosses of some small boy or the slow lobbs of a lazy pitcher. The only real practice is where the batter takes his place at the home-plate with a good swift pitcher in his regular position, the one to hit and the other to pitch, each trying his best to outdo the other. In that way only, can the brain, muscles, and eye be taught all to work in unison. There is one thing to be avoided, and that is, hitting against a swift pitcher who does not know himself where the ball is going. A violent blow in some tender spot from a wildly pitched ball will often injure a player's hitting

for days or weeks thereafter. It is such a painful experience that it often develops an uncontrollable nervous fear that will make a man thereafter shrink and step away from the plate almost in spite of himself. The fear of being hit is what makes poor batters. It was a splendid change in the rules which placed the pitcher farther away and gave the batter a chance to feel that at least he could get his head out of the way when necessary. A hard blow on the arm, body, or leg is bad enough, but when a player felt, as he often did in facing some of the swiftest pitchers, that he was practically taking his life in his hand, he was often thinking more of getting out of the way than of hitting the ball.

The theory of batting is simplicity itself. All that is necessary is to wait until the ball comes over the plate and then hit it on a line back into the field. From the grand stand, nothing could be easier. To sit back of the catcher and see the balls come sailing over the plate, the average spectator will wonder why they are not hit out of the lot, but to the batter himself the thing looks very different. Facing a pitcher at a distance of sixty feet, who, with apparently the same movement of the arm, sends in one ball with the speed of a bullet and the next so slow that it seems to drag in the air, with an in-curve, out-curve, or drop that only takes effect in the last fifteen or twenty feet, before reaching him, it often becomes a question of hitting the ball at all, to say nothing of making a hit. Still, there are certain points to be observed, especially in the matter of "form," and while there are apparently many different styles of hitting they all, to be successful, must agree in these respects.

Of course, the element of chance or "luck," as it is called, enters largely into the question. The hardest hit will sometimes go directly into the waiting hands of a fielder, while a little "punk" hit from the handle or extreme end of the bat may drop lazily into some

unguarded spot. But, in the course of a season, these chances should about equalize one another, and, though fate may seem to be against a man for a half dozen or more games, he will be found finally to have benefited as much by "scratch" hits as he has lost in good, hard drives.

The first consideration in learning to bat is to acquire the proper form. By this is not meant the position to be assumed while waiting for the pitch, because each batter may and generally does have his distinctive style. But when *in the act of hitting* there is a certain form to be observed, and this, in its salient points, is the same with all good batters.

Standing within easy reach of the plate, the batter should hold himself in readiness to hit a high ball. It is easier to hit a low ball when expecting a high one than to hit a high ball when a low one was expected, for the reason that it is easier to drop the bat quickly and swing underhand than it is to elevate it and chop overhand. When the ball is pitched he should not move until he has seen where the ball is going. Not until in the act of swinging his bat should he step forward, and then his step should be short, and, generally, directly toward the pitcher. When he hits, the body should be held erect and thrown slightly forward, so that when the bat meets the ball the weight is principally on the *forward* foot.

If he steps too soon, his position is taken and he cannot change it to suit any slight miscalculation he may have made in the speed or direction of the ball.

A short stride is important, because then, if any miscalculation has been made in the height or speed or location of the ball, he is still able to change position, whereas a long stride puts him in such position that no such change can be made. It will be found, also, that a long stride loses him all benefit of height and reach and forces him to hit up at a high ball which he might otherwise have met on a line. Players

who make a long step in hitting naturally must sink down as they hit and this places them at a great disadvantage on high balls. A ball that would have been of fair height is then clear over the head. The batter should generally step directly toward the pitcher, unless there are special reasons for doing otherwise as, for example, if he is trying to hit toward a particular field. In that case he must step accordingly. A right hand batter attempting to hit toward right field stands further away from the plate and steps in toward the plate. But when his aim is simply to hit the ball, he should step short, not too soon and, generally, directly toward the pitcher. By standing erect the batter maintains his balance better, and is in position to hit at any good ball. In the act of hitting the body is thrown slightly forward, so that the weight and force of the body, as well as of the arms, may be given to the stroke. It is not necessary to hit so very hard to drive a ball. The secret lies in meeting it sharply and solidly and putting in the weight of the shoulder just at the moment of impact. There are some good batters who seem to hit almost entirely with the arms, while others use principally the shoulders and rather push than swing. But the freest and best hitters use the body, shoulders, arms, and wrists, and when these are all trained to work well together, a ball may be driven with great force with seemingly little effort.

It is a mistake to swing too hard at a ball. The extreme effort is bound to disturb that nice appreciation of time, height, distance, and speed, that is so essential to correct judgment. It is much better to think only of single hits and then often a man will see, at the last instant, that he has the ball under control and be able to put in the extra force that will send it through the fielders or over their heads for a long hit. Some of the longest hitters are men who seem to make the least effort.

In hitting at a high ball, the bat should be swung somewhat overhand, and so also, for a low ball, it is better to stand well erect and cut underhand. If the bat is swung in a horizontal plane, the least miscalculation is fatal. If the ball strikes above or below the center line of the bat, it goes either up in the air for the outfield or on the ground to the infield. While if the bat is swung perpendicularly, or approximately so, the same amount of miscalculation will only result in the ball striking a little farther up or down on the center line of the bat, or, if it does not strike fairly on the center line, it will still be thrown off toward first or third on a line, and not up or down as would otherwise be the case. In holding the bat some players keep the two hands together, while others hold them slightly apart. The latter gives better control of the bat, but does not permit as free movement. Each player should decide as to this himself and choose that style which comes the more natural. At a critical stage where a sacrifice hit only is needed, it is perhaps safer to take the bat short and with the hands apart, and then leaning well in over the plate, one is much less likely to hit up one of those exasperating infield flies, which are especially to be avoided at such a time.

Every ball player who pretends to play the game with his brain as well as with his body should be able to hit in whatever direction he wishes. It may not be possible to "place" the ball in any particular spot, but he can and should be able to hit either to left field or right, as the occasion demands. The advantage of this to the player himself and to his team cannot be overestimated and will appear further in considering the subject of team work.

Confidence is a great factor in successful hitting. The player who goes timidly to the plate, feeling that he cannot hit a pitcher, is already half out. On the other hand, the one who goes up feeling that he can

hit becomes inspired by his own confidence and for that very reason is much more likely to do so.

Enthusiasm is another element in good batting. A man who can wake up to an occasion will do better work as the occasion requires it. This is the reason that batting goes so much in streaks. A nine that has not made a hit for several innings will suddenly start in and bat out a victory. One player leads off with a good hit and is followed by another and another, each benefited by the confidence and enthusiasm the preceding batters have aroused.

It goes without saying that the player's eyesight must be perfect or he can never hope to be a good batter. It requires the keenest kind of an eye to keep track of the ball and tell when it is over the plate and at the proper height.

So, too, the nerves must be kept in good condition or the player will be unable to resist the temptation to hit at wide balls. A nervous batter is easily "worked," because he is so anxious to hit that he cannot wait for a good ball.

But the most important attribute of all in the composition of a good batter is *courage*. In this term I include the self-control and the resolution by which a man will force himself to stand before the swiftest and wildest pitching without flinching, the fearlessness that can contemplate the probability of a blow from the ball without allowing the judgment to be affected. Out of ten poor batters nine are so because they are afraid of being hit. It is often asked, "Why are pitchers, as a rule, such poor batters?" and to this the answer in my own mind has always been that it is because they know so well the danger which the batter incurs. There is perhaps no such thing as absolute fearlessness; the batter who has once been hit hard—and all of them have—will never quite forget the occurrence, and he will forever after have the respect for the ball that a burned child has for the

fire. But some men do not allow this feeling to overcome them, and this requires courage and self-control.

It is absolutely necessary, then, to first conquer one's self, to fight down fear and forget everything except that the ball must be hit. To some, this seems not a difficult matter, to many it comes only after the most determined effort and schooling of the nerves, while to a few it seems to be an utter impossibility. The instinct of self-preservation is such a controlling power with them that unconsciously they draw away from the ball, and, try as they will, they cannot stand up to the plate. The player who cannot overcome this feeling will never be a good hitter, though when he finds that he is a victim he should not give up without a struggle. Some players have broken themselves of the habit of running away from the plate by stepping back with the rear foot, instead of forward with the forward foot, when in the act of hitting. Others step neither way, but hit as they stand, simply throwing the body forward. Every expedient should be tried before the case is given up as incurable. But if, finally, the habit proves uncontrollable, the victim would better save his own feelings and the regard of his friends by taking up some less dangerous pastime. Nothing destroys one's respect for a ball player so completely as to see him flinch in some critical situation.

CHAPTER IV.

FIELDING.

In a work of the modest pretension of the present it would be out of the question to attempt any detailed description of the play in each position. The plays and combinations which may arise are countless, and so for the purposes of this chapter it will be convenient to divide the fielders into three classes, the battery, the infield, and the outfield.

THE BATTERY.

It is not unusual to speak of this or that position as being the most important on a team, but as a matter of fact they are all so interdependent that any one being weak destroys the strength of the whole. However, if any one department of the fielding strength of a team can be said to be more important than the others, it is the battery. Upon the pitcher and catcher devolve much of the brunt of the battle, and if they are not efficient the best efforts of all the others may prove unavailing. On the other hand a cool, steady, effective pitcher, backed up by a clever, wide-awake catcher, will put life and courage into an otherwise mediocre nine and win games from teams of really better average ability. A very great deal depends upon the pitcher. He is the attacking force of the nine, the positive pole of the battery, the central figure around which the others are grouped. From the formation of the first written code of rules in 1845, down to the present time, this pre-eminence has been maintained, and though the amendments of succeeding years have caused it to vary from time to time, its relative importance is almost as marked to-day as at any preceding period. In a normal development of the game the improvement in batting would unquestionably have outstripped the pitching, and finally over-

come this superiority; but the removal of certain restrictions upon the pitcher's motions, the legalization of the underhand throw instead of the old straight-arm pitch, the introduction of "curve" pitching, and, finally, the unrestricted overhand delivery, kept the pitching always in the lead. At several different times, notably in the abolition of the distinction between high and low balls and in the removal of the pitcher's position five feet farther from the batter, an effort has been made to secure an even adjustment and the result has been a decided addition to the interest of the games.

The qualities of mind and body necessary to constitute a good modern pitcher are rarely combined in a single individual. First-class pitchers are almost as rare as *prima donnas*, and out of the many thousand professional and amateur ball players of the country not more than a dozen in all are capable of doing the position entire justice.

The first thing necessary is the ability to throw a ball with speed, and unless one has a fair share of this he will never become a leading pitcher.

Next, one must be possessed of more than an ordinary amount of endurance. It is by no means a simple task to pitch an entire game through and still be as effective in the ninth inning as in the first; and when, as sometimes happens, the contest is prolonged by an extra number of innings, the test is severe. This being true of a single game, how much more tiresome it becomes when continued regularly for an entire season, during the chilly days of the spring and fall and under a broiling July sun, can be appreciated only by one who has gone through it. And what with all day and all night rides from city to city, broken rest and hasty meals, bad cooking, and changes of water and climate, the man is extremely fortunate who finds himself in condition to play every day when wanted. Only a good constitution, a vigorous digestion, the

most careful habits, and lots of grit, will enable him to do it.

Besides force and stamina, there are certain mental characteristics necessary. A pitcher must be possessed of courage and of self-control. He must face the strongest batter with the same confidence that he would feel against the weakest, for it is only so that he can do himself entire justice ; and he must be able to pitch in the most critical situations with the same coolness as at any other stage. He must control his own feelings so as not to be disconcerted by anything that may happen, whether through his own fault, that of a fellow player, or through no fault at all. He must continually bear in mind that all are working for a common end, and that the chances of victory will be only injured if he allows his attention to be diverted by unavoidable accidents. To continually display an ugly temper at the little mishaps sure to occur in every game is to play into the hands of the opposing side.

The next point is to acquire a correct position in the "box," and an easy, yet deceptive, style of delivery. The position is, to a great extent, prescribed by the rules, and so much of it as is not can be learned by observing the different pitchers. The position which seems most natural should be chosen. The ball should be held in exactly the same way no matter what kind of curve is to be pitched. Being obliged by rule to keep the ball before the body, in sight of the umpire, any difference in the manner of holding it will be quickly noticed by a clever batter, and if for a particular curve it is always held in a certain way, he will be forewarned of the kind of ball to expect. Some batters pay no attention to these little indications ; but the majority are looking for them all the time, and once they detect any peculiarities, they will be able to face the pitcher with much greater confidence. The correct manner of holding the ball for

every kind of delivery is between the thumb and the first and middle fingers.

It is true there are some curves which may be better acquired by holding the ball differently in the hand, but this advantage is outweighed by the other considerations of which I have just spoken.

As for the style of delivery, it should be remembered that the easiest movement is the best. A long, free sweep of the arm, aided by a swing of the body, will give more speed, be more deceiving to the batter, and less fatiguing than any possible snappy or jerky motion. Facing the striker before pitching, the arm should be swung well back and the body around so as almost to face second base in the act of delivery ; this has an intimidating effect on weak nerved batters ; the batter cannot tell from what point the ball will start, and it seems somehow to get mixed up with the pitcher's arms and body so that it is not possible to get a fair view of it.

But mere contortions will not supply the place of speed, judgment, and control. That kind of pitcher soon gets the kinks knocked out of his arms and back when he comes to face experienced, cool-headed batsmen.

Not only must the ball always be held in the same way before pitching, but in the act of delivery the swing of the arm must be identical or so nearly so that the eye of the batter can detect no difference. All this means that the pitcher must not give the striker the slightest inkling of the kind of ball to expect, so that he will have the shortest possible time in which to prepare to hit. A pitcher should not try to use too many different curves. The accomplished twirler can pitch any kind of curve, but there are some which he seldom employs. It is impossible to be accurate when too many deliveries are attempted, and accuracy is of far greater importance than eccentric curves. Almost all professional pitchers now use the overhand or half-overhand delivery and pitch only a fast, straight

ball and a curve. The fast ball, thrown half-overhand and thereby given a rotation on a diagonal axis, "jumps" in the air, that is, it rises slightly and curves in, while the curve, pitched with the same motion, goes outward and downward. The curve will necessarily be slower than the straight ball, and this will give all the variation in speed needed to unsettle the batter's "eye" and confuse him in "timing" the ball. Some pitchers are able, keeping the same motions, to vary the speed even of the curve and straight balls, but, as before said, this is apt to be at the expense of accuracy, and should not be attempted by the young player. Occasionally, say once an inning, a pitcher may make a round arm or underhand motion simply to mislead the batsman, and if the game is safely won he may use an underhand delivery if he finds it rests his arm, but these are exceptional instances.

The importance of accuracy cannot be too strongly emphasized. The better control of the ball the greater will be the pitcher's success, for no matter how many wonderful curves he may be able to get, unless he has perfect command he will never be a winning pitcher. To acquire thorough control requires long and patient practice. A pitcher should always practice pitching over something laid down to represent a plate, and, if possible, get a batter to stand and hit against him. He should practice with some method, at first pitching nothing but a straight ball, and trying to put it directly over the plate every time. When a pitcher is able to cut the center of the plate seven times out of ten he may begin with his curve and work it in the same way. Finally, when he can also control the curve, he should try to alternate it with a straight ball. He will find that he cannot do this at first and retain command of each, but he should keep at it, an hour or more *regularly* every day, till he can. When he has acquired perfect command of both, he may then begin to work the corners.

It is always necessary that the catcher should know something as to what kind of ball the pitcher is about to pitch. To this end there are certain signals exchanged. The universal practice now is for the catcher to signal to the pitcher and if the ball asked for is not what the pitcher thinks best to deliver he so notifies the catcher, either by a shake of the head or, better yet, by some return private signal. The utmost care is required on the pitcher's part not to get these signals mixed or the result will be a pitch that will escape the catcher, even if it does not do serious injury to his fingers. In all these matters the pitcher and his catcher must work with the most absolute harmony. No misunderstandings or disputes must occur. In this way only can the pitcher's full skill be brought into effect.

A strategic pitcher is one who depends for success not simply on speed and curves, but who outwits the batsman by skill, who deceives his eye, and plays upon his weaknesses. What will be the best method for a particular case must be decided in each instance by the pitcher himself, and his success will depend upon his judgment and cleverness. But while no general rule can be laid down, it is still possible to offer some useful suggestions.

Assuming that a pitcher has never seen the batters whom he is about to face, there are certain points to be noted as each of them takes his place at the bat. First, his position and manner of holding his bat should be observed. If he carries it over his shoulder and in an almost perpendicular position, the chances are that he is naturally a high ball hitter and is looking for that kind of a pitch, because that is the position of the bat from which a high ball is most easily hit. If, on the contrary, he carries his bat lower and in a more nearly horizontal position, he is ready either to "chop" over at a high ball, or "cut" under at a low one, the chances being that he prefers the latter. Of

still more importance is his movement in hitting, and this the pitcher must try to discover before the batter has hit the ball at all. A fast out-curve pitched just out of his reach will draw him out and his movements should be carefully noted. If, in stepping forward to hit, he also steps *away* from the plate toward the third base, he is timid and afraid of being hit. If, however, he steps confidently forward, almost directly *toward the pitcher*, he is a dangerous man and all the pitcher's skill will be needed to outwit him. Again, if in stepping forward he makes a very long stride, it shows that he is not only anxious to hit but means to hit hard, and such a man is easily deceived. But if he makes a short stride, *keeping easily his balance and standing well upright*, he is more than likely a good hitter, even though he steps away from the plate, and if in addition to stepping short he also steps toward the pitcher, he is a batsman to be treated with the greatest respect.

A batter who steps away from the plate should be worked on the outside corner; one who steps in, on the inside corner; one who makes a long, vicious swing at the ball, will be more easily deceived by a slow ball than one who "snaps" or hits with a short, quick stroke; one who strides long must necessarily stoop or crouch, and is in bad form to hit a high ball; if he swings his bat always in a horizontal plane, he will not be able to hit a shoulder or knee ball as well as one who swings in a perpendicular plane, *i. e.*, who "cuts" under at a low ball and "chops" overhand at a high ball; there are some batters who prefer to hit only at a fast, straight ball, while others wait for a curve, and in such a case the pitcher may get a strike or two by pitching what he will not care to hit at; some are never ready to hit at the first ball pitched, so that by sending this in over the plate a strike may be secured; some are known as great "waiters," who will only hit when forced,

and these should be forced to hit at once ; others are anxious and cannot wait, and may be safely "worked" wide of the plate. Then occasionally there will be found a batter who betrays by his manner when he has made up his mind to hit, and in that case he will let go at anything within reach ; therefore a ball should be pitched where he will be least likely to hit it. If the pitcher finds a batter facing for a hit to right field, he should not give him the ball out from him, but crowd him with it, keeping it on the inside corner, and it will be almost impossible for him to succeed.

It does not do to work the same batter always in the same way, or he will discover a pitcher's method. Sometimes the pitcher must "cross" him, and at times it is even advisable to give him a ball just where he would like to have it, but where, for that very reason, he least expects it.

Finally, a pitcher should not be in a hurry to deliver the ball. As soon as the catcher returns the ball the pitcher should assume a position as though about to pitch and stand there ; he should take all the time the umpire will permit. This will allow him to give and receive any necessary signal from the catcher, it will rest him and thus enable him to keep up his speed, and, finally, it will work upon the nerves and eyesight of the batter. The latter will grow impatient and anxious, and unless his eyes are very strong the long strain in a bright light will blear his sight.

FIELDING THE POSITION.

Some pitchers seem to harbor the impression that nothing else is expected of them but to pitch the ball, and the effect of this opinion is to diminish their worth to a very great extent. A pitcher is just as much a fielder as any of the other players, and may render his side efficient service by his ability to properly care for his part of the work.

He must closely watch runners on bases so as not to allow them too much ground.

In fielding ground-hits he is required to exert considerable activity on account of the very short time allowed him. He must have the courage to face a hard hit, because on account of the position of the second baseman and short-stop such a hit will generally be safe if he does not stop it, or at least turn its course. It is his place to get most "bunted" hits. It is a disadvantage to have to bring a third baseman in close to get hits which a live pitcher should be able to field. When a batter who is likely to bunt the ball comes to the bat, the pitcher must be ready at every ball pitched to move in the direction of the third base line, where such hits are usually made, and if the bunt happens to be along the first base line, he can still field it in time.

On a hit to the first baseman the pitcher should cover the base, and not wait until he sees whether it is fumbled before starting, but the instant the hit is made go for the base ; he will then be there and ready to receive the ball and not be forced to take it on the run. So, too, the occasion may arise when he should cover second or third, where some combination of play has taken the baseman away and left the base uncovered.

In all cases where a runner is caught between bases the pitcher must take part in the play. If the runner is between first and second, the pitcher will back up the first baseman, leaving the short-stop to back the second baseman ; if between second and third, he will back up the third baseman ; and if between third and home, he will back the catcher.

The pitcher must back up the catcher, the first and third basemen, on all throws from the outfield. He must not wait until the throw is made before getting in line, but, the moment the probability of such a throw arises, he should get there, and then he can see the

entire play, and will be sure to get in a line with the throw. In backing up he must not get too close to the fielder he is backing, otherwise what is a wild throw to the latter will be likewise to him. He should keep from fifty to seventy-five feet away.

With runners on bases he should be sure that he understands the situation perfectly before pitching, and he must keep it in mind ; then, if the ball is hit to him, he need lose no time in deciding upon the proper place to throw it. If his play is to try for a double by way of second base, he should not wait until the baseman gets there and then drive the ball at him with all his might ; but he should toss it to the baseman as he runs for the base, timing the speed of the throw so that the baseman and the ball will reach the base together. Thus no time will be lost, and the throw being easy, may be much more quickly and safely handled.

In short, a pitcher should make himself useful wherever he can, and use his wits in fielding as well as in pitching. He must not be disheartened by poor support or unavoidable accidents, but should keep up his courage, and the entire team will be infused with his spirit. There are some pitchers who are not hit hard and yet seldom win because they display such a lazy disposition in the box that they put all the other players to sleep ; and, again, there are others not so successful in the matter of base hits who yet win more games, on account of the confidence they inspire and the aggressive spirit they impart to their fellow players.

THE CATCHER.

Next after the pitcher, in regular order, comes the catcher. Though the negative pole of "the battery," his support of the pitcher will largely influence the latter's efficiency, and he therefore becomes an important factor in the attacking force. Were it not for

the extreme liability to injury, the position of catcher would be the most desirable on the field; he has plenty of work of the prettiest kind to do, is given many opportunities for the employment of judgment and skill, and, what is dearer than all to the heart of every true ball player, he is always in the thickest of the fight. Moreover, his work, unlike that of the pitcher, always shows for itself, and is therefore always appreciated. A pitcher's success depends upon many circumstances, some of which are beyond his own control, so that, no matter how faithfully or intelligently he may work, he must still often suffer the annoyance and mortification of defeat. But the catcher has almost complete control of his own play, he is dependent upon no one but himself, and, in spite of everything and everybody, the nature of his work remains the same.

There are some cases in which a steady, intelligent catcher is of more worth to a team than even the pitcher, because such a man will make pitchers out of almost any kind of material.

Size seems not to be of vital importance though, other things being equal, a tall, active player has an advantage because of his greater reach, and he makes a better mark for the pitcher. His weight likewise gives him a better chance in the collisions with desperate runners at the home-plate. It goes without saying, that he must have grit to face the swiftest pitching and the stamina to keep up the work day after day. He must also have a head on his shoulders. The ideal catcher not only stops the ball and throws well to bases, but he is quick of wit, loses no time in deciding upon a play, gives and receives signals without confusion, and is never rattled or out of temper. Some of the most successful catchers are not remarkable back-stops nor particularly strong or accurate throwers, but, on account of their generalship and heady play, are recognized as "winning" catchers.

The first thing for the beginner is to acquire a correct style, that is, an approved position of body, hands, and feet, the best manner of catching a ball, the proper place to stand, how to throw quickly, and the best motion for throwing. After this comes the study of the different points of play. There are as many different styles in detail as there are individual catchers, and yet, through all, there run certain resemblances which may be generalized.

As to the position of the body, all assume a stooping posture, bending forward from the hips, in order better to get a low as well as a high pitch. Some crouch almost to the ground, but such a position must be not only more fatiguing, but destroy somewhat the ability to gauge a high pitch. A catcher should not stand with his feet too widely apart. It is a mistake some players make, but a little reflection will convince a catcher that a man in such an attitude cannot change his position and handle himself as readily as if he stood with his feet nearer together. Besides, on a low pitched ball striking the ground in front of him it is necessary to get the feet entirely together to assist the hands in stopping it, and this he cannot do if he is too much spread out. These things may appear to be of minor importance, but it is their observance which often makes the difference between a first-class and an ordinary catcher.

A catcher should not stand directly back of the plate, but rather in line with its outside corner; and when he gives his sign for the kind of ball to be pitched, he should not, by any movement out or in, indicate to the batter what is coming; there are some batters who glance down at the plate to see, from the corner of the eye, where the catcher is standing. The catcher will have ample time to move after the pitcher has begun his delivery and when the batter's attention is wholly occupied with that. If an out-curve is coming, he should be ready to move out, or if an in-curve,

or fast, straight ball, he should be ready to step in. He must not anchor himself and try to do all his catching with his hands, but in every instance, if possible, receive the ball squarely in front of him. Then if it breaks through his hands it will still be stopped by his body.

Some players catch with the fingers pointing toward the ball, but such men are continually being hurt. A slight foul-tip diverts the course of the ball just enough to carry it against the ends of the fingers, and on account of their position the usual result is a break or dislocation. But with the hands held as indicated in the cuts there is a "give" to the fingers and the chances of injury are much reduced.

Some catchers throw more quickly than others because, as soon as they see the runner start, they get into position while the ball is coming. Instead of standing square with the plate, they advance the left foot a half step, and then, managing to get the ball a little on the right side, have only to step the left foot forward the other half step and let the ball go. To throw without stepping at all is not advisable, because on account of the long distance it would not be possible to impart sufficient speed; to take more than one step occupies too much time, more than is gained by the extra speed obtained; so that the best plan and the one used by the most successful catchers is the one just described. It is not however the speed of the throw alone that catches a base-runner, but the losing of no time in getting the ball on the way. Some very ordinary throwers are hard men to steal on, while others, who put much greater speed on the ball, are not so successful.

A catcher may make round-arm and snap throws in throwing to first or third, but in throwing to second a full free overhand swing is the best. The ball carries better and is much easier to handle for the baseman.

A word about high foul flies may not be amiss since

many such chances are offered the catcher. A pitched ball hit directly up is given a tremendous twist by contact with the bat and this rotation carries it forward as it descends. This must be allowed for or these hits will be continually misjudged.

There is one more point in fielding the catcher's position which requires a few words, that is, as to touching a runner coming home. There is a difference of opinion as to the best place for the catcher to stand when waiting for the throw to cut off such a runner. The general practice is to stand a couple of feet from the plate toward third base and in front of the line. But this necessitates the catcher's turning half-way round after catching the ball before he can touch the runner, and many an artful dodger scores his run by making a slide in which he takes, at least, the full three feet allowed him out of the line. Many a run has been scored where the catcher seemed to have had the ball in waiting.

I believe the best place to stand is a couple of feet toward third and just *back* of the line. The catcher saves the time of turning around and has the additional advantage of having the play in front of him, where he can better see every movement of the runner. When the game is depending upon the one put-out the best place of all to stand is a few feet toward third and directly *on* the line. From there the catcher can reach the runner whether he runs in front of or behind him, and if he slides directly for the plate he will come against the catcher and may therefore not be able to reach it, or, at least, the catcher may delay him long enough to make the put-out. It is an extremely dangerous play for the catcher, however, and one that he will feel justified in attempting only when the game depends upon the put-out.

THE INFIELD.

The first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, and short-stop comprise what is known as "the in-

field," and their relative importance as fielding factors may be seen in the fact that the majority of the put-outs and assists in a game are made by them. To the uninitiated the long, high flies to the outfield seem to be the most difficult and attractive plays, but to the "crank" the real beauties of the game are oftenest seen in the dashing stops and lightning throws of the infielders' work. Four lively, active players, thoroughly accustomed to one another's work, will accomplish plays at times which illustrate the acme of physical skill and quickness of thought. There is no other athletic game that affords such opportunities for this display as baseball, and in no part of the field is it so often seen as among these four positions. Some of the plays look almost too quick for thought and seem to come by instinct. As a matter of fact such proficiency comes, of course, from long and steady practice. Professional players really do too much of this. They spend hours every day practicing fielding, to the exclusion of other essential work. But to the younger players it is a necessary preparation. Fielding practice should be taken methodically. Each infielder takes his regular position and then, with an extra man to bat the ball around, all conceivable plays are executed which are ever likely to occur in a game.

THE FIRST BASEMAN.

In actual play nowadays, the first baseman not only catches thrown balls, but fields ground-hits as well, even if he has to go far to his right. In such cases the pitcher covers the base and the ball is tossed to him for the put-out. I say "tossed" because in the great majority of such plays that is the proper way to deliver him the ball. The pitcher is running for the base and a throw then is extremely hard to handle; whereas a ball tossed just far enough ahead of him so that he can catch it and continue running, saves time and is a much safer play. With a runner on first and

none or only one out, a ball hit toward right-field and intercepted by the first baseman should generally be thrown to second. It breaks up the attempt of the opposing team to sacrifice.

With a runner on third, none or only one out, the batter having struck three times and the catcher missed the third strike, the first baseman should meet the catcher's throw on the base-line ten or twenty feet toward the plate, so that if the man on third starts home he can return the throw in time to head him off. In such a play it may be even necessary for the first baseman to ignore the runner to first. It is better to catch the runner going home even if the other reaches first, than, by trying to get both, allow the runner from third to score.

These plays only are mentioned because they are the ones often overlooked. The first baseman must be a sure catch on thrown balls and expert at "picking up" low throws which strike the ground just before reaching him. Ordinarily with one foot on the base he leans well into the diamond to receive the ball, for the least fraction of time gained may decide the play. But sometimes, when the throw is wild, he has to shift his feet so that for a throw to his right he touches the base with his left foot, and vice versa. The play in this position is full of possibilities as some of the league basemen have shown.

THE SECOND BASEMAN.

Second base is perhaps the most satisfactory position to play on the entire infield. There is a great deal of territory to cover and it offers more opportunities for brilliant work. It also requires the exercise of considerable judgment, for, as a rule, it is the second baseman who gives the signals for the various plays to be made when the bases are occupied by runners. He privately signals the catcher for a short or long throw when first and third are occupied and

determines whether himself or the short-stop shall receive the throw. He is generally governed in this by his judgment of the batter or of his intentions. If he thinks the batter is going to try to hit toward right field, he may ask the short-stop to cover the base in case of a throw, and if the man on third is one likely to chance a run home on the throw down, he makes a feint, as the ball is thrown, of moving in close for a short throw. And if he sees the runner actually going in he intercepts the throw if possible and returns it to the plate. When there is a runner on first and the ball is hit toward him, he has to decide upon his play while the ball is coming. If none or only one is out he tries for a double, either by throwing the ball to the short-stop at second, forcing out one man, and depending on the latter to get it to first ahead of the other ; or he meets the ball on the baseline, touches the runner, and himself throws to first. If the runner is clever in the last play, he may stop running to avoid being touched and run back toward first. The only way, then, to get the double is to chase the first runner as far toward first as time will permit, keeping one eye on the runner who hit the ball, throw to first just before the latter reaches there, and then let the first baseman and short-stop catch the other runner between first and second.

In trying for the double by passing the ball first to the short-stop too much haste may lose both men. If near enough, the ball should be tossed or pitched underhand, which will make it much easier to handle and the play will be surer. It is always well to make certain of one man at least.

In touching a runner from first on a throw from the catcher, he may stand just inside the line or outside or squarely on it and, if the throw permits, three or four feet from the base. Whether he shall be before, back of, or on the line depends upon the runner. If the latter slides feet first and directly at the base he

may be inside; and if the runner goes in head first and slides back of the line he may be on it or back of it. This he determines beforehand in each instance from his previous knowledge of the opposing players. In making double plays where the ball has been thrown to him, covering the base, the runner from first usually tries to balk his throw to first. It is a good plan to pay no attention whatever to the runner coming but throw as though he were not there. There is very slight chance of the throw hitting the runner, unfortunately so, for at times there would be some satisfaction if it did.

A second baseman, as well as other infielders, should meet every hit and not wait for it to come to him. Then, in case of a slight fumble or bad bound, there may still be time to make the play.

In running for short flies which may fall safely between himself and an outfielder one or the other must call for the ball as soon as he is able to determine that he can get it and the other immediately calls back "go ahead." The man who first calls must be given entire right of way and the answering call assures him that the way is clear. Each call should be loud and given several times. Thus both may run at full speed, looking only at the ball, and yet understand one another perfectly. And while on the subject it may be well to say that this plan applies among all the fielders, in and out. In these cases it is not a question of who should, but who *can* get the hit and this no one can tell so well as the men who are after it. An experienced fielder can tell almost to a certainty, in time to call, whether he is going to reach the hit and, even though he knows the catch will be difficult, it is his duty to call for it if some one else has not already done so. Where he realizes that the catch will be hard, he must not call too soon, before some other player, to whom the play is easier, has had a chance to call; but if, after a reasonable time, no other man has called, he must

assume that no one else believes he can reach it and then if there is any chance for himself, he must not let the ball drop without a hard try. No other player or captain, no one except the men running for the ball, on these close plays, should attempt to designate the player who is to take it. A strict observance of this simple rule would reduce the chance of collisions between fielders to a minimum, and avoid those stupid plays, too often seen, where two fielders allow a ball to drop untouched between them which one or either might have caught.

With the development, during the last two or three years, of "place hitting," it often becomes advisable for the second baseman to play for the batter alone and, with a runner on first or second, leave it to the short-stop to guard the base, or take any throw there.

The understanding on this point between the two men is reached by private signal usually given so that the catcher also may see it and know which man is to take the throw. If anything occurs to expose to the other side which player is covering the base, it may be advisable to change. This being a play in which each side is trying to outwit the other, the baseman and short-stop often resort to feints purposely intended to mislead the batter, and on the other hand, the batter, too, will often pretend to be trying to hit in one direction when his real intention is to hit in the other.

The catcher should also have a signal arranged with the second baseman and short-stop as well as with first and third to catch an unwary runner taking too much lead off the base. The fielder times his start for the base so as to meet the throw at the base. If he should start too soon the warning cry of the coacher informs the runner. Therefore he pretends to be paying no attention to the latter until the ball is actually on the way from the pitcher to the catcher and then, when the eyes of the coachers and runner are all on the ball, he makes his run for the base. The pitcher too

has seen the signal given by the catcher and pitches the ball away from the batter so that it cannot be hit and so that the catcher can handle it freely. This is an important part of the play because if the ball is pitched within the batter's reach he may hit through the very position left open.

THE SHORT-STOP.

Much that has been said of the second baseman applies equally to the short-stop. The position requires an exceptionally active player, who can start and stop quickly, and a strong thrower. From the distance back of the line where most first-class men now play the position, the throw to first is the longest on the infield, especially on hits to the fielder's right. It is best to throw as quickly as possible after getting steadied, for that gives the baseman a chance to leave his base for a wide throw and yet retouch it in time to make the put-out. Placing the pitcher farther from the batter has made more hitting toward short and third and materially increased the importance and responsibility of those positions.

It is now also become a part of the short-stop's work to help look after second base and he is no longer the foot-free rover he used to be. However, he still goes well into the outfield when occasion requires and on long hits to left or center, where two throws are necessary, he is the one to help the return. He is also expected to back up second and third bases on throws from the outfield and, unless his presence is required at second, he may make himself generally useful in whatever way seems best. The proper place for the short-stop to play must be governed always, as with all other fielders, by the particular circumstances. If there are no runners on the bases, regard for the batter alone will determine, but if there are runners, this fact, and the situation of the game, must be taken into consideration.

When there are runners on first and third the short-stop and second baseman have to face a difficult situation, especially if the runners are clever. If the runner on first is one who will try to steal, the pitcher and catcher are also expected to assist and there must be a perfect understanding all around. The throw from the catcher may be either short, so that the baseman or short-stop meets it and is ready to return it to the plate in time to catch the runner from third, or, there may be a feint to throw to second and then a quick throw to third ; or, if the one run does not seriously affect the result, the effort may be simply to catch the runner going to second, ignoring entirely the one at third.

Even with no runners on bases it may be necessary for the second baseman and short-stop to have an understanding who is to cover the base. Sometimes it is a question which depends for determination upon the direction of the hit and in these cases it is decided by prior agreement. As, for instance, on a hit to left field, upon which the batter may try to reach second, instead of the short-stop going over behind the baseman, it is obviously easier for him to take the base, allowing the baseman to drop back and back up the throw. So that there should be a general agreement that on all hits to left field this arrangement should prevail.

With a runner on first and a base-hit made to right field, the runner usually tries to reach third while the one who hit the ball keeps on to second on the throw to third to catch the first man. Now as the attempt to catch the runner at third does not succeed one time in ten, it is often a good play for the short-stop, instead of going to back up the base, to intercept the throw and return the ball to second in time to put out the runner who hit the ball. This same kind of a play is made by the pitcher and should have been mentioned when speaking of that position. With a runner

on second and a base-hit made, the usual play has been a wild and generally futile attempt to catch the runner at the home-plate, while the batter goes on down unmolested to second base. But if on the throw from the outfield the pitcher will get himself in line and intercept the ball, he has plenty of time to catch the batter trying for second. Of course, if the catcher sees that the throw to the plate is really going to catch the runner there, he calls to the pitcher to let the ball come on.

With all signals given by the catcher to the different infielders the short-stop must be perfectly familiar in order that he may be prepared to do his part. If there is to be a throw to second or third he should know it, so that he can be ready to back up in case the throw is wide or the ball breaks through the baseman's hands. So, too, he must know when to expect a throw if he himself be covering second.

In all cases where a runner is caught between bases, the short-stop must take part. If the play is between first and second or between second and third, he and the second baseman alternate in backing one another up on one side of the runner, while the other baseman and the pitcher do the same on the other side. If it is between third and home, he and the third baseman attend to one side, while the catcher and pitcher look after the other. In every case the base runner should be run down as quickly as possible, and always toward the base *farthest* from the home-plate, so that if an error is made the runner will gain no advantage.

THE THIRD BASEMAN.

With the change in the rules that placed the pitcher farther from the batter and gave the latter more time to judge the ball, the position of the third baseman became the most difficult on the infield. There are fewer first-class third basemen than fielders in any of the other positions. On account of the chance that the

batter may bunt, he must play pretty close so that a hard hit is on him before he has time to judge it, yet his throw is so long that if he fumbles at all, he seldom has time to recover and get his man. A hit, especially by a left-hand batter, comes at him with a curve and it requires skill and courage to successfully face some of the drives that are swung around that direction.

The third baseman should try for all the slow hits toward the short-stop, for as a rule he is the only one who can make the assist on such hits. It is not intended that he shall run in front of the short-stop and make a hard play for himself out of one that would have been easy for the former, but a little practice will soon show what hits are meant. It is a good rule, in this regard, for the third baseman never to interfere with a ball that he can reach only with his left hand, unless it is a hard hit. On any other kind, he may safely infer that the short-stop is in front of the ball and in better shape than himself to make the assist. The third baseman, of course, has perfectly understood signals with the catcher so that he may always know when to expect a throw to catch an unwary or too venturesome runner. Those are matters which have been thoroughly discussed and practiced beforehand until there is not the slightest chance of mistake. And the short-stop too must know these signs so that he may be ready to back up in case the throw breaks through the baseman's hands.

THE OUTFIELD.

If fielding were the only consideration, the man who was the surest catch, who could run the fastest and throw the longest, would be the best man for an outfield position ; but other points enter into the question. A team, to win, must have hitters as well as fielders, and it is therefore usual to fill up the outfield with good batters, even at the expense of a slight weakness in fielding.

Considered simply as a fielder, the outfielder should have good judgment of a ball hit in the air. The moment the hit is made he must be able to tell its direction and locate the place where it is going to fall. The best fielders acquire remarkable skill in this respect and are able to decide these things at a glance. The fielder who is obliged to keep his eye on the ball all the time it is in the air will not cover nearly so much ground as the one who is able to put down his head and run until near the ball or near where he thinks it will fall. Particularly is this true of a fly hit over the fielder's head. The player who attempts to run backwards or sideways for the ball, or who turns his back to the ball but keeps his head twisted around so as to see it, will not begin to get the hits that a man will who is able to locate the hit exactly and then turn and run until he has reached the spot where the ball is going to fall. If the eyesight is good any fielder can learn to do this.

In fielding balls hit along the ground, the fielder should not wait until the ball comes to him, but run in to meet it as quickly as possible. Then, if fumbled, he may still have time to get it back to the infield before base runners can take an extra base.

The instant an outfielder gets a ball in his hands he should throw it to some point in the infield. The habit of holding a ball is not only dangerous but extremely stupid. If the bases are clear and a single-base hit is made the ball should be sent at once to second base. If there is a runner on first it should be thrown to third base, because if sent to second a bold runner will sometimes keep right on to third. If there is a runner on second when the hit is made and the left-fielder secures the ball quickly, he should throw it to third, because most runners will overrun that base in order to draw the throw to the home-plate, and a quick throw to the base will occasionally catch them before they can return.

The outfielders should always back up a hit or throw

to the infield and, in the case of hits, not wait until the ball has actually passed by or through the infielder, but start in the instant the ball is hit. More important still, even, they must back up one another, for a hit which gets through an outfielder with no one to back him up is particularly disastrous. On the other hand it gives a fielder so much greater confidence to go in quickly to meet a hit if he knows there is some one behind him.

Where a long hit has been made between or over the heads of the fielders, two throws will generally place the ball at a given point quicker and more accurately than one long throw ; so that it is best to line the ball in depending on the short-stop or other infielder, who has come out to meet the throw, to assist in the return.

The plan of one player "calling" for a ball for which several are running, applies particularly to outfielders. There are so many hits for which they must run at full speed that without some such plan there are sure to be collisions. No one man on the field can always correctly designate the proper player for each hit and where thousands of spectators perhaps are shouting he could not make himself heard. It is much safer therefore to allow the players themselves to call.

CHAPTER V.

BASE-RUNNING.

The most intellectual as well as the most interesting department of play is base-running. It requires the most skill, it calls into play the quickest and keenest perception and soundest judgment, it demands agility as well as speed, and is the field for the display of daring, courage, and enthusiasm. Its importance as a factor in winning games can scarcely be estimated. We only know that a team of base-runners wins game after game in which it is out-batted and out-fielded by its opponents. No system of scoring has been or can be devised by which a full record of this kind of work can be kept. The system now in vogue, crediting the number of bases stolen, is all right so far as it goes, but it covers only a small part of the ground. Stealing bases is a part of base-running, but it is a very small part, and to say that the player who steals the most bases is therefore the best base-runner, is an altogether unwarranted statement. A quick starter, speedy runner, and clever slider might easily steal the most bases, and yet in general usefulness fall far behind some other player.

Beginning with the more mechanical features, the first qualification for a base-runner is the ability to start quickly. The distances on a ball field have been laid out with such marvelous nicety that every fraction of a second is valuable. Almost every play is close, and the loss of an instant of time is often the loss of the opportunity.

But to start quickly means more than a quick action of the muscles; it means also that the brain and body must act together. The base-runner who must wait to be told what to do will always be too late. By the time the coacher has seen the point and called to the runner and the latter has gotten himself into

action, the chance has long passed. The player must be able to see the play himself and act upon it instantly, without waiting to be told.

Different runners adopt different methods for getting a long start from a base. Some take as much ground as possible before the pitch. Others stand near the base and when they think it about time for the pitcher to pitch, make a start. If they have guessed aright, they get a running start. If not, the pitcher is taken by surprise and it is generally possible to return to the base before he can throw. The latter is the method to be preferred, because the runner does not tire himself out by running up and down the line. He stands quietly and apparently carelessly near the base until he thinks the time has come to start.

Unlike a sprinter, a base-runner must be ready to start either direction and so he cannot "set" like a sprinter, but should stand well up with the feet not too wide apart.

Mere speed will not make a base-runner, in the full sense of the term, yet, other things being equal, the faster runner will be the better base-runner. Straight away running is something to which ball players do not devote sufficient attention. While to a certain extent, it is a natural gift, yet every man can improve himself greatly by practice, and, if the spring training of players included more of this work, the result would certainly be an improvement in the base-running. Notwithstanding the importance of starting and running and sliding, there is absolutely no attention given these matters, and, consequently, the majority of players seem to be entirely ignorant of the proper "form." It would be a good investment for some clubs to employ a professional sprinter to teach their men how to stand, in order to start quickly, and how to put one foot in front of the other in the approved form.

An important aid also to successful base-running is

the knack of sliding well. A player skillful in this respect will often save himself when he seems caught beyond escape. Every runner must know how to slide if he expects to accomplish anything at all, and every man will slide who feels the proper interest in his work. Some players do not do so because they have never learned and are afraid to try, yet a half-hour's practice on sawdust or soft earth will show that it is easily learned.

The old style of sliding was with the feet foremost, but there are now various methods employed, the idea being, any way to get there without being touched. Many runners slide head foremost or on the side and go directly at the base or throw the body outside or inside the line, away from the fielder, and reach for the base with hand or foot. An expert runner confines himself to no particular style, but, being familiar with all, uses in each instance the one best suited. Sometimes one style is best and sometimes another, depending upon where the ball is thrown and the position of the baseman.

Though stealing bases is only a part of base-running, yet even this requires considerable skill, and it is by no means always the fastest runner who succeeds the oftenest. Much depends on the start, and much, too, on the slide.

Having gotten his start, the runner must look neither to the right nor left but straight ahead. If the ball is hit he depends upon his coachers to warn him of a fly catch, and if the ball is thrown he judges by the movements and looks of the baseman as to where the ball is. Watching the actions and expression on the fielder's face he can tell precisely what to do. And running this way, he will reach the base at least ten feet faster than if he attempts to run with his head twisted around to watch the ball.

There is an advantage in sliding head foremost, in that the runner, by falling forward, gains the length

of his body and the reach of his arm, whereas, in sliding feet foremost, he loses this. But if one always goes in head foremost, the baseman, knowing what to expect and standing in no fear of injury, will block the base-line. It seems necessary to occasionally throw the spikes in first in order to retain one's right to the line and command a proper respect from opposing basemen.

In order that the runner may not be continually cut and bruised by gravel or rough ground he should protect his hips and knees by pads. Some have the padding stitched to the inside of the pants, and for the knees this is the better plan, though it interferes somewhat with the washing of the uniform. But for the hips I prefer the separate pads, which may be bought at any store for the sale of baseball goods. The best make is buttoned to a "jockey strap" which binds tightly the lower portion of the body, and this latter feature is itself of great advantage; not only as a matter of comfort and safety, but also for the sake of decency, every player should wear one of these straps, the same as athletes do in other branches of sport.

But, after all, the important factors in successful base-running are yet to be spoken of, and the foregoing points are merely mechanical aids. There is no other department of play in which intelligence plays so important a part, and no matter how clever the player as a starter, runner, or slider, these faculties will be of little value unless directed by a quick perception and sound judgment. Indeed, they will often serve only to lead him into difficulty.

By its very nature a quick perception is an inborn faculty of the mind, and while it may be developed by constant use, no amount of coaching can create it. The power of grasping a situation and acting upon it at once is something which cannot be taught.

In order, however, to know when a fair opportunity

presents itself, the runner must be familiar with the chances of play, and this comes only from experience and close observation. A runner who is thoroughly alive to all the possibilities of the game will see a chance and gain a point where another of less ready perception would find no opening. The former has learned to marshal at a glance all the attendant probabilities and possibilities and to estimate, in the same instant, the chances of success or failure.

It is not, however, always best to accept an opportunity when presented, even where the chances of success are largely in the runner's favor. The stages of the game must be taken into consideration, and what may be a perfectly commendable play in one situation may be altogether reckless and foolhardy in another. Therefore, the most important faculty of all is *judgment*. An illustration may make this meaning clear. In the ninth inning, with a runner on first base and the score a tie, it may be a good play for the runner to attempt to steal second, because from there a single hit can send him home. But suppose that, instead of the score being a tie, the side at bat is four or five runs behind, of what possible use will the steal be now, even if successful? One run will do no good, and the only chance of victory is in the following batters also getting around the bases. Yet the hits or errors by which this must be accomplished would also send the first runner home without a steal, so that in attempting to steal he takes a chance which is of no advantage if successful, and perhaps a fatal mistake if not.

Again, suppose there is a runner on third and none out and the batter hits a short fly to the outfield, on the catch of which it is doubtful whether the runner can score. If the next batter is a good hitter, he will not make the attempt, trusting to the next hit for a better chance. But if the next batter is weak and not likely to offer as good a chance, he may decide to try for the run on the small chance already presented.

These examples might be multiplied indefinitely because the same problem will always present itself in a more or less imperative form, every time the runner has a play to make. The question he must always decide is, "Is this the best play, everything considered?" and because there are so many things to be considered and the time allowed him is often only the fraction of a second, base-running must always be one of the game's chief beauties to those who delight in mental as well as muscular activity. The subject of base-running is too large to cover in detail here. It is only possible, in conclusion, to offer a few suggestions:—

Run out every hit. Never "loaf" on the bases. A slow hit to the infield will then often be turned into a base hit and a single hit into a double. Besides, it hurries the fielders and they are twice as apt to make errors.

Always slide on a close play, except at first, and even there it may sometimes prove an advantage.

When the opposing catcher is a poor thrower or the pitcher slow in his movements, don't wait to be batted around. Keep running at every opportunity. It will eventually demoralize the other side.

Have a perfectly understood set of signals with the two batters who precede you on the batting list and the two who follow, so that whether you are on bases or at bat you may always be able to communicate to them your own intentions or learn theirs without exposing your plans to your opponents. If you are on first or second and intend to try a steal, the batter ought to know it, because he may be able materially to aid you. So also should a succeeding runner on first know when you intend to steal third so that he too may start at the same time. Then if you succeed it will be a double steal and if you fail, he at least will have reached second. It is not possible to catch you both.

The proper time to try for a steal of third is when there is one out. Then a sacrifice or long fly will score the run. With none out it is too risky and with two out there is nothing to be gained. Two quick-witted runners on the bases together can work up many little schemes that will confuse and rattle the other side.

There are fewer attempts at naked steals now than formerly. The accepted play among the leading league teams is to hit and run at the same time. This of course necessitates a perfect understanding between batter and runner. In a close game and especially if the hitting is light it is good policy to take all chances on the bases. But if there is much hitting or the game is very one-sided, it is safer to depend upon the batting.

Without particularizing further, it will be seen that a base-runner must not only have some wits but he must have them always with him. Exactly the same combinations never come up, new ones are continually being presented, and in every case he must decide for himself what is best. In view of all the circumstances, he makes a quick mental estimate of the chances and acts accordingly, and his success in the end will depend principally upon the speed and accuracy of his judgment.

ON THE NEED OF REVISION OF THE PLAYING RULES.

The playing rules of the National League have been gathering errors and obscurities from year to year to such an extent that a revision of them has, for a long time, been necessary. One general defect in them is their failure to describe the game as it is actually played ; in the Rules of 1895, for example, the reader finds that the base-runner is permitted a safe return to a base on a Foul Tip, yet nearly every one familiar with the game knows that a Foul Tip is also a Strike and that, in practice, a base-runner may be caught off a base and be put out on it ; Illegal Delivery is a familiar term, still the Rules do not define it although prescribing a penalty for one ; for some years now, a pitched ball which strikes the batsman's bat has been regarded as a batted ball and in play, whether the batsman intended to hit the ball or not, and yet the Rules of 1895 contain no mention of this fact. Last year's code includes no reference to the manner in which a base-runner may be put out for failing to return and touch a base after a Foul Hit which is not caught ; and probably nearly every one knows that the Umpire alone determines whether the conditions after rain are suitable for resuming play, and yet the Rules contain no statement to this effect,—they simply say that he may terminate the game after it has rained half an hour.

Without selecting more of these numerous examples of contradiction between the rules and practice or the omission of necessary authorities, a second general defect in the rules is obscurity of expression. Rules 38 and 39 (definition of Fair Hit and Foul Hit) are probably unequaled in this respect by any others, although Rule 45, Sec. 1 (not batting in turn) follows it closely and is still obscure and incorrect, in spite of

an attempt made last year to improve it, and probably not one player in fifty thoroughly understands it in all its applications. The defects in the old Rules are too varied and numerous to classify or mention here, but a large number of them have been pointed out and considered at some length in the comments after many of the revised Rules which follow.

A rule should be written in such clear, unmistakable language that it means one thing and one thing only, and cannot fairly be made to mean anything else, even when violently twisted or interpreted. And it must be rather generally understood that the old Rules by no means fulfill this requirement. Nor is it desirable, as in the past, that the authorities should exist, partly in book-form, and partly in the minds of Umpires and the general public, handed down and disseminated by word of mouth as though written or printed expression belonged to a lost art. The decisions on "trapped" balls, for example, were once as numerous as the Umpires; the decisions on what constitutes an Infield-hit were as many and often unique; and all decisions last year, as already indicated, on pitched balls accidentally hitting the batsman's bat, or as to what constituted an Illegal Delivery, or in case of a base-runner put out for failing to retouch a base on a Foul Hit which was not caught, were based simply on the Umpire's ideas in the case and not on any printed Rules. It must be evident that the Rules should contain provision adequate for every known case, and that they should be so expressed as to mean the same thing to every intelligent umpire or reader, without the necessity of his being told what they mean by occasional bulletins.

A large proportion of the wrangles and discussions on the playing field arise from cases of interpretation of the Rules; the need of interpretation *should* be very rare, but at present the instances are both genuine and many. The ideal conditions would be those

where every decision were as obvious as that on a Fly-ball caught in open field, where there is almost never a call for the exercise of judgment or discretion by the Umpire. While there must always remain questions of fact—as to whether a player is actually touched, arrives at a base before or at the same time as the ball, etc.—to be decided by the Umpire's judgment, it should be the aim of rule-makers and revisers to reduce to a minimum the call for the Umpire's discretion; to provide for all actual and conceivable cases in the Rules, and that too in such clear and positive language that, as in the case of the caught Fly-ball, the Umpire would appear simply as an announcer of a decision which would be too obvious and clearly revealed in the Rules to warrant an appeal or discussion. It is hardly necessary to say that this cannot be expected, but it should be the aim nevertheless to leave as little as possible to the Umpire's discretion, not because the latter is not generally of a high order, but because captains, players, and spectators as yet defer to it with such poor grace,—to use a mild expression. This source of protest and dispute should be removed as far as possible, and carelessly worded, incomplete, and inadequate Rules should not be allowed to exist or be manufactured in any further number, with the apparent expectation that all shortcomings will be made good by "the discretion of the Umpire." The Rules should be explicit and well-nigh inflexible in all cases; the modification of a Rule to suit this or that case by one Umpire and another results in a tangled and shifting morass of authorities.

There are doubtless a number of other perfectly satisfactory methods of laying out the Ground, but the old Rules on this topic have been retained, although they have been made the subject of considerable criticism and merriment; but their degree of complexity is not enough to tax the powers of the average person and they have the merit of accuracy, which is certainly

not to be discouraged, especially when it is carried to the fifth place of decimals. But, as this precision ceases somewhat abruptly within a few pages, there must, however, remain a certain regret that it was not more evenly spread over the whole code, or at least in the spots where the need was more urgent.

As the game is being adopted in countries other than this, there is additional reason why the Rules should be both intelligible and complete when exported. With a view to demonstrating just how defective the Rules really are (for we here are too familiar with the actual game to fully appreciate all their shortcomings), it would be an interesting and perhaps instructive experiment to put the Rules of 1895 in the hands of a number of intelligent foreigners unfamiliar with the game, and, after the lapse of some weeks, observe the game played with that code as the source of information and guide. The procedure, in many cases, and through no fault of the foreigners, could scarcely fail to be strangely unfamiliar,—but still legal “as required by these Rules.”

CHANGES IN THE PLAYING-RULES FOR 1896.

Since the completion of the full revision of the Rules of 1895 which appears in this book, a few changes for the code of 1896 have been adopted by the League and are considered in detail below.

The sentence forbidding intentional discoloration of the ball has been restored, at the end of Sec. 2, Rule 14. And, at the end of Sec. 3 of the same Rule, a new requirement calls for at least twelve balls ready for use.

In the alteration of the close of Rule 20, there appears a somewhat tardy recognition of the fact that coaches, although not "in active play," are still not required to sit on the bench. The reference to the batsman as "called to the bat by the Umpire" implies a useless formality and one which is, and will be, seldom observed. Furthermore the batsman, without specific mention, may fairly claim to be one of those "engaged in active play," as the Rule read last year. The amendment also reaffirms the manager's existing right to sit on the bench, and, for the first time, specifically mentions the president of the club as also entitled to the privilege.

In Rule 29, referring to the Pitcher's position, the sentence—"He shall hold the ball before delivery, fairly in front of his body and in sight of the Umpire"—has been omitted. While it is not necessary that the Umpire should see the ball, and there is no reason why the Pitcher should not completely cover it with his hands, it would seem advisable to continue to compel the Pitcher to hold the ball in front of him; otherwise opportunity is given him to hold it back of him, twisting his body around and making a semblance of conforming to the first part of the Rule with

reference to "facing the batsman," by simply looking toward him,—thus confusing the batsman to a certain extent. The batting is none too strong, even with continued framing of rules to improve it ; and nothing should be done tending to lessen it in any degree.

In Rule 30, an unsuccessful attempt has been made "to give the Pitcher the corners," of the Home-base,—the intent probably being to declare a ball partly off the corner of the Base a Strike. But the revised Rule means exactly the same as that of last year. The new Rule contains the clause,—"*the ball so delivered to pass over any part of the Home-base*"—the italicized words being new. Inasmuch as the ball is less than three inches in diameter and the diagonal of the Home-base about seventeen, it is evident that a Strike, even under former Rules, referred to balls which passed over "*any part*" of the Home-base, as the ball could not pass over the whole of it at once. The rule-makers, however, probably wished to include as a Strike instances where a part of the Base at a corner, less in width than the diameter of the ball, is traversed by the ball. But this is an example not of the ball, but a *part of the ball*, passing over the Base ; and the revisers should have referred to "*any part of the ball*," not to "*any part of the Home-base*." For the word "ball" in the now Rule, being unqualified, must certainly be held to mean a *whole* ball ; and, if a (whole) ball passes over the Home-base, at the proper height, this is simply the old, familiar instance of a Strike.

But assuming that this Rule (as with various others in the past) is held to mean not what it says but what some one says it means, the advisability of practically extending the width of the Home-base almost three inches, at each of two opposite corners, is extremely doubtful ; the Pitcher would have, instead of a space seventeen inches wide, one about six inches wider to pitch over,—an increase of about one-third. Inas-

much as the Pitcher, although at a temporary disadvantage when set back to sixty and one-half feet some three years ago, has been steadily regaining the mastery of the batsman, and has now quite as much power as it is desirable to see, it is not wise to widen the Home-base one-third for his benefit. There is certainly no need for any further advantage for the Pitcher in the present adjustment between him and the batsman.

Rule 31 has also been altered in the same manner as Rule 30, and without affecting the meaning.

In Rule 32, Sec. 2 has been renumbered 4 and a new Sec. 2 has been inserted as follows,—“A Balk shall be any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while his (pivot) foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate, as defined in Rule 29.” The essential feature of a Balk, both by definition and common understanding of the term, has always been a *failure to deliver* the ball ; while the new Rule declares an *actual delivery* of the ball to be a Balk. There is no good reason for this change ; and this is probably an attempt to define an Illegal Delivery. There is certainly need of a definition, for there was none in the Rules of 1895, although both the Rules of 1895 and those of 1896 refer to an “Illegal Delivery” in Rule 46, Sec. 5, and in Rule 68. Since the batsman is the principal sufferer by the Pitcher's edging up toward the Home-base, he should benefit by the penalty imposed on the Pitcher ; but the Rules certainly do not allow a batsman to take a base on a Balk. Failure to keep the foot on the Pitcher's Plate, therefore, during the delivery of the ball, should be termed an Illegal Delivery and not a Balk. Furthermore this is only one of many forms of an Illegal Delivery, which should be regarded (as the full revision in this book states) as a delivery of the ball “not in exact accordance with Rule 29.” The rule-makers, therefore, have apparently attempted to define an Illegal Delivery but have

covered only one instance of it and called it a Balk at that.

Sec. 3 of Rule 32 is also a definition of an Illegal Delivery and not of a Balk, as the heading indicates.

New Rule 59 contains but a single section and this calls for the removal from the field of a player for improper language or conduct; and compels the Umpire to enforce this removal, in addition to a fine of \$25. This is perhaps worth trying, although the accompanying fine would seem objectionable, tending to make the penalty as a whole so great that the Umpire may not impose it as often as one is needed. Removal itself is a disgrace to a player, and usually satisfying enough to an audience; and the fine might well have been left optional and for use in extreme cases.

Rule 60 has been divided into five sections containing penalties for offenses formerly mentioned in old Rule 59, and something more. The range of discretionary fines for a first offense for failing to remain in the coacher's position or for any other violation of the Rules has been wisely reduced to \$5 and \$10 from the often prohibitive amounts, \$25 and \$100; for a second offense a fine of \$25 is compulsory, with removal optional; and, for a third offense, removal is compulsory, to be followed by compulsory removal of all subsequent offenders of the same club for *first* offenses, and without a fine. All this in connection with the removal of a player for a first offense in Rule 59 is somewhat complicated and it is doubtful if the Umpire, or at any rate the spectators whose support depends on their seeing the situation as he does, can carry the distinctions clearly in mind and consistently apply the Rules. For, if there be several offenders who have committed offenses in different innings and have reached the different stages mentioned in Rule 60, it might be difficult even for the Umpire, especially when surrounded by a crowd of excited players,

to know which had deserved a fine of \$25 or which had reached the third degree and were ready for retirement.

The final solution, however, of the question of discipline and the Umpire-problem is probably some years hence, when the spectators, or at least a large and effective majority of them, have brought themselves to acquiesce in decisions as given, and have ceased to approve of, or encourage in any way, attacks on the Umpire. It is certain that players seldom go much further than spectators are accustomed to allow; and the Umpire also, perhaps unconsciously, is guided by his audience, with the result that the Rules as they read are one thing, and the application of them, at any given time and place, another. It is perhaps advisable, then, to frame rules just enough in advance of the average spectator-sentiment which manifests itself to have a leading, educational influence on the audience; but not so far in advance as to be ineffective and make a most glaring discrepancy between rule and practice, producing loss of respect for the regulations. In an attempt to meet most annoying evils, there has been in the past a tendency to exaggeration of penalties, or to the framing of rules suited to extreme cases only, with the result that a host of lesser offenses are unprovided for. Last year, for example, the Umpire and audience were not supposed to be conscious of an offense unless it were of a \$25 caliber. It is to be hoped, however, that this year's changes will be as effective as they appear to be potent and inexorable.

A REVISION
OF THE
PLAYING-RULES
OF
PROFESSIONAL BASE-BALL CLUBS.

THE BALL-GROUND.

Rule 1. The Ground must be an enclosed field sufficient in size to enable each player to play his position as required by these Rules.

Rule 2. To lay off the lines governing the positions and play of the game known as base-ball, proceed as follows:—

From a point, A, within the ground, project a right line out into the field, and, at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines BC and BD at right-angles to the line AB; then, with B as a center and a radius of 63.63945 feet, describe arcs cutting the lines BA at F, BC at G, BD at H, and BE at I. Draw lines FG, GI, IH, and HF, forming the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

THE FOUL LINES.

Rule 3. The Foul Lines are shown as OG and MH. Continue the lines FG and FH from their point of intersection, F, not less than 128 feet toward O and M; also continue the lines FG and FH to the boundaries of the field.

THE CATCHER'S LINES.

Rule 4. The Catcher's Lines are shown as OF, FM, and MO. With F as a center and a radius of 90 feet, draw an arc cutting FA at L, and through the latter draw a line at right-angles to FL, cutting the Foul Lines at O and M.

THE PLAYERS' LINES.

Rule 5. The Players' Lines are shown as QW and PT. With F as a center and a radius of 50 feet, describe arcs cutting FO and FM at points P and Q; then, with F as a center and a radius of 75 feet, describe arcs, cutting lines FG and FH at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S, draw lines at right-angles to FO, FM, FG, and FH, and continue them until they intersect at the points T and W.

THE CAPTAIN'S AND COACHERS' LINES.

Rule 6. The Captain's and Coachers' Lines are shown as WX, XJ, and TY, YZ. With R and S as centers and a radius of 15 feet, describe arcs, cutting lines RW and ST at X and Y; and, from the points X and Y, draw lines parallel to FG and FH, and continue them to the boundaries of the Ground. The coachers' territory is included in the right-angles WXJ and TYZ.

THE THREE-FOOT LINES.

Rule 7. The Three-foot Lines are shown as 2, 3 and 1, G. With F as a center and a radius of 45 feet, describe an arc cutting FG at 1, and from 1 draw a line three feet long to 2, at right-angles to FG; from point 2, draw a line 48 feet long to point 3; from point 3, draw a line three feet long to line FG.

THE PITCHER'S PLATE.

Rule 8. The Pitcher's Plate is shown as the rectangle 5, 6, 7, 8. With the point F as a center and a radius of 60.5 feet, describe an arc cutting the line FB at the point 4, and draw a line 5, 6, through the point 4 and extending 12 inches on each side of the line FB; then, with the line 5, 6 as a side, construct a rectangle 24 inches by 6 inches.

THE BASES.

Rule 9. Within the angle F, describe a square, the

sides of which shall be 12 inches,—two of its sides lying on the lines FG and FH—forming the position for the Home-base; within the angles G and H, describe squares, the sides of which shall be 15 inches—two of the sides lying on FG and GI, and two on FH and HI respectively,—forming the positions for the the First Base and the Third Base; and, at the point I, describe a square with 15-inch sides parallel to GI and IH, and its center at point I, forming the position for the Second Base.

THE BATSMAN'S LINES.

Rule 10. On each side of the line AFB, describe a rectangle (9 and 10 on the diagram), 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, with its longer dimension parallel to AFB, situated 6 inches from the nearest corner of the Home-base, and bisected by a diagonal drawn through the Home-base.

Rule 11. The Home-base at F, and the Pitcher's Plate at 4, must be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface.

Rule 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at I, and the Third Base at H must be white-canvas bags, filled with soft material, and securely fastened in their positions as described in Rule 9.

Rule 13. All lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 must be marked with lime, chalk, or other suitable material, so as to be seen distinctly by the Umpire.

THE BALL.

Rule 14, Sec. 1. The ball* must weigh not less than

*The ball quite commonly used by teams throughout the country is the Victor League Ball. It is made of the best material, and is up to size and weight, and standard in every particular. As it does not bear the signature, like the cut on page 3, of President Young of the National League of Base Ball Clubs it is not the official ball of the National League. No ball not having President Young's signature, as shown in cut, can be official. We make no pretenses to our ball being the official one, and will ask you to inspect carefully the seal of every ball offered you as official and see if it contains the President's signature. If it does not, it is not official, and cannot be used in National League games.

five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois; and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference.

Sec. 2. At the beginning of each championship-game, two balls shall be furnished to the Umpire by the home-club for use. When the ball in play is batted to Foul Ground out of sight of the Umpire or over the fence, the other ball shall be immediately put in play. If one of the two balls be lost or not forthcoming when needed, a new one must be supplied to the Umpire by the home-club. During the game there must always be two balls for use; but a new ball shall not be introduced, if there are two balls previously in play ready and fit for use before the Umpire calls for a new one. The moment the Pitcher receives a ball from the Umpire and touches the Pitcher's Plate, the ball is in play, and shall not be changed until it passes out of sight or is lost in the manner described.

(The old rule refers only to balls "batted to foul ground," and makes no provision for the case of balls disappearing over the fence on Fair Hits. Nor does it make clear the fact that balls already in play are to be used in preference to a new ball. It might be understood from the old rule that, "as often as one of the two in use" is lost, a new one must be introduced, even though the Umpire might have three or four balls which had been batted out of sight and returned.

Moreover, the old rule read, "The moment the Umpire delivers an alternate ball to the pitcher, it comes in play," etc. "Delivers" is open to objection; if the Umpire slowly rolled the ball to the Pitcher, it might be maintained that it was "delivered" (in base-ball parlance) at the moment it left his hand, and base-runners might easily advance a base. The points to be considered, however, are whether the Pitcher has *received* the ball and whether he has touched the Pitcher's Plate after receiving it.)

Sec. 3. All balls used in championship-games

shall be furnished by the home-club, and the last ball in play shall become the property of the winning club. If the ball last in play be lost, the winning club shall be given a reserve ball by the Umpire.

Each ball to be used in championship-games shall be examined, measured, and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, enclosed in a paper-box and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting clubs, after "Play" has been called.

(The old Rule read that the "last ball in play" should become the property of the winning club. If the winning run were sent in by a Hit over the fence by one of the visiting club, the latter might have some difficulty in recovering as a trophy "the last ball in play." The new Rule permits the winning club to take a reserve ball in a case of this kind.)

Sec. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, cut or ripped so as to expose the interior, or so injured in any way as to be unfit for use in the opinion of the Umpire, he shall at once put another (reserve) ball in play; and if there are not two balls ready for use he shall be furnished with a new one to make up the requisite number, as described in Sec. 2 of this Rule.

(The words, "upon appeal by either Captain," in the old Rule, have been omitted; for it might be inferred that the Umpire, although he had noticed that the ball was ripped or injured, could not replace it until his attention had been formally called to it. But it is the Umpire's duty to be ever on the watch and to take action without being asked. It will be noted, however, that there is nothing in the new Rule which prevents a Captain from calling the Umpire's attention to a defect in the ball. But a *new* ball is not always introduced if another ball be rejected as unfit for use, as the old Rule has it; this depends, as the new Rule states, upon the number of old balls already used and at hand.)

THE BAT.

Rule 15. The bat must be made entirely of hard wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, or be covered with a granulated substance for a space of not over eighteen inches from the end. It must be round, not exceed two and three-quarter inches in diameter at its thickest part, and not exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

Rule 16. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain, and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side. The Captain may designate to the Umpire one of his players to represent him while he is a base-runner.

(The last sentence is a necessary addition to this Rule, because the Captain only (Rule 56, Sec. 1) is allowed to appeal to the Umpire; consequently, by the old Rule, there could be no legitimate appeal from a coacher, nor was the Umpire allowed to call "Time" (Rule 58) to enable the Captain to leave a base and discuss a point. It is obvious that each side should be able at all times to make a legitimate appeal on interpretation of the Rules. The amendment allows the Captain to choose any one of his players to represent him, not necessarily the same one at all times.)

Rule 17. The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the Pitcher must observe Rule 29.

(The old rule is objectionable in wording because it uses "position" in two senses,—"place occupied" and "posture." Rule 29 refers to both position and posture, while the present Rule is intended to apply merely to the place occupied on the field by the players.)

Rule 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats among the spectators.

Rule 19, Sec. 1. Every club shall adopt uniforms for its players. No player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes except rubber, leather-cleats, or equivalent device which will not be harmful to players in collision.

(The sharp steel-plates in use have proved extremely dangerous, and there are a number of excellent substitutes for them.)

Sec. 2. The Catcher and First Baseman shall be permitted to wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape, or weight. All other players are restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces, and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

Rule 20. Players' benches must be furnished by the home-club and placed upon a portion of the Ground outside of, and not nearer than twenty-five feet to, the Players' Lines. One such bench must be for the exclusive use of the visiting club, and one for the exclusive use of the home-club; and the players of the competing teams shall be required to occupy their respective benches while not engaged in active play, or in coaching from the positions defined in Rule 6, or while waiting at First Base as substitute base-runner as described in Rule 27, Sec. 3.

(The words after "active play" have been added to the old Rule for the sake of completeness; coaching is hardly "active play," as the old Rule reads, and the rest of the Rule as it stands is necessary to bring it in accord with the addition to Rule 27, Sec. 3.)

THE GAME.

Rule 21, Sec. 1. Every championship-game must be begun not later than two hours before sunset.

Sec. 2. A game shall consist of nine innings (Rule 67) for each contesting club, except that,

(a) If the side first at bat score less runs in nine innings than the side second at bat has scored in eight innings, the game shall then end.

(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth innings exceed, by one run, the score of the side first at bat, the game shall then end regardless of the number of men out at the time.

(The old Rule states in substance that, when the *winning* run is scored, the game shall terminate, which is equivalent to saying that when the game is won the game is ended,—a rather obvious statement. The use of the word “winning” so early in the sentence is objectionable.)

A TIE-GAME.

Rule 22. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings, play shall be continued until one club has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, unless the club second at bat exceed, by one run, the score of the side first at bat, in which case the game shall then end, regardless of whether the innings are equal or not.

(The old Rule was open to the same objection as Rule 21, Sec. b.)

A DRAWN GAME.

Rule 23. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played ; but, if the side second at bat is at the bat at the time of the interruption and has scored, in four or more innings, the same number of runs as the side first at bat, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn, without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

(The old Rule has been amended to the effect that a game may be drawn when less than five full innings

for each side have been played ("four or more" being equivalent to four and a fraction), and thus bring the Rule in line with analogous cases in Rules 24 and 26. The old Rule would seem to say that there can be no Drawn Game unless five full innings have been played,—the word "then" referring to the clause beginning with "when" and ending with "played.")

A CALLED GAME.

Rule 24. If the Umpire call "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played; but, if at the time of the interruption the side second at bat shall have scored, in four or more innings, one or more runs than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

(Here, as in Rule 23, the old Rule did not include games of less than five full innings for each side,—there being nothing after "unless" which modifies the preceding clause, "after five innings have been completed.")

A FORFEITED GAME.

Rule 25. A Forfeited Game with a score of 9 to 0 shall be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not at fault in the following cases:

Sec. 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear on the Ground, or being on the Ground fail to begin the game within five minutes after the Umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or beginning the game be unavoidable.

Sec. 2. If, after the game has begun, one club refuse or fail to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire.

Sec. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the

Umpire, a club refuse to resume playing within *one minute* after the Umpire has called "Play."

Sec. 4. If a club resort to dilatory practices to delay the game.

Sec. 5. If, in the judgment of the Umpire, the penalty of a forfeited game is deserved for wilful violation of these Rules.

Sec. 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorized by Rule 59, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within *one minute*.

Sec. 6A. If, in the judgment of the Umpire, the penalty of a forfeited game is deserved under the provisions of Rule 63.

Sec. 7. In case the Umpire declare a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice of the forfeiture to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

("At the request of such club" in the old Rule has been omitted as inconsistent with the letter and spirit of these Rules; for, in Rule 55, Secs. 1 and 2, we find that the Umpire is "master of the field" and shall "compel" observance of the Rules. The Umpire should, therefore, take the initiative and enforce the Rules without waiting for "requests." A passive attitude in the Umpire is to be discouraged; he has executive obligations as well as judicial. The habit of waiting for appeals is an encouragement to "kicking.")

Sec. 5 of the old Rule was absurd; not all wilful violations of the Rules deserve the penalty of a forfeited game. A warning or fine is sufficient for some such offenses.

Reference to Rule 63 in Sec. 6A is necessary to make a complete list of cases where forfeiture of the game is the penalty.)

NO GAME.

Rule 26. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or

darkness, before five innings on each side have been completed, unless the game be called and the club second at bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth inning or before completing its fifth inning than the club first at bat has made in five innings; in this case, the Umpire shall declare "Game" in favor of the club which has made the greater number of runs, and the game shall be counted in the Championship-Record.

(The old Rule failed to show that a club may win a game in its uncompleted fifth inning. And the latter part of the old Rule was objectionable in wording with reference to the term "game"; it read to the effect that the Umpire shall award the "game," etc., before the contest was shown or declared to be a Game in distinction from "No Game.")

SUBSTITUTES.

Rule 27. Sec. 1. In every championship-game, each club shall be required to have present on the Ground in uniform one or more substitute players.

Sec. 2. The Captain of each club, after due notice to the Umpire, may withdraw any player at any time and substitute another; but no player when withdrawn from a game shall play again in that game.

(The phrase "after due notice to the Umpire" has been inserted to prevent a Captain from gaining undue advantage by ordering, on the spur of the moment, one player out of the game and another into it, as, for example, ordering the Catcher out of the game and calling for a player sitting on the bench to catch a Foul Fly, declaring him in the game,—the ball being out of reach of the men already in active play. Similar instances could be mentioned.)

Sec. 3. The base-runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by the consent of the Captains of the contesting clubs, and then only after the base-runner has reached First Base; the substitute is then

free to start immediately from Foul Ground for Second Base. The substitute shall be regarded as representing the base-runner after touching the base at which he relieves the base-runner. While waiting for the batsman to become a base-runner, the substitute shall occupy the coacher's position at first base (W X J on the diagram).

(The old Rule failed to give the necessary restrictions governing a substitute base-runner. The latter should not start from Home-base because he would get an unfair start in some cases (as when standing behind a left-handed batsman); would be in the way of the Catcher, while waiting, etc. The amended Rule allows the substitute to take his station, on Foul Ground near First Base, ready to start instantly for Second Base if opportunity offer, as, for example, if the base-runner while batsman has made what appears to be a two-base hit. The new Rule also notes the instant when the substitute becomes responsible and liable to be put out.)

CHOICE OF INNINGS. CONDITION OF GROUND.

Rule 28. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the home-club; he shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain. In case of arrangement to play two or more games in one afternoon, the Captain's jurisdiction above mentioned shall apply only to the first game.

(The old Rule says nothing about double games. Since the Umpire, by Rule 58, is judge of the fitness of conditions for play after a game has begun, it is only a continuance of this idea to extend this power to a series of contests in one afternoon, when once begun.)

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

Rule 29. The Pitcher shall take his position, immediately before delivering the ball, facing the bats-

man, with the ball fairly in front of his body, and with both feet on the ground,—one in front of, and the other in contact with, the Pitcher's Plate, from which it must not be removed during the delivery of the ball and until the ball has left his hand. If he feign to throw the ball to a base, he must resume the above position in every detail and make a distinct pause, before delivering the ball to the batsman. In making a delivery, he shall take but one step.

(It is not necessary that the Pitcher's feet should be "square" on the ground as the old Rule reads; if he keeps them on the ground and one of them touching the Plate, that is sufficient. In reading the old Rule, it might be fairly inferred that both feet must be "in front of the Pitcher's Plate," and that one is subsequently thrust back "in contact with the Pitcher's Plate." It is the intent of the Rule that one foot shall touch the Plate from the moment the attitude is assumed until the ball leaves the Pitcher's hand.

The first part of the second sentence in the old Rule forbids the Pitcher, after taking his position, taking a step except for delivering the ball to the batsman; this would prevent stepping to throw to a base, after once taking the position. As throwing to a base under these conditions is both customary and reasonable, this will have to be considered as one of a number of cases where the Rule says what the framer did not mean.

It is not necessary that the ball should be held "in sight of the Umpire," as this provision gives rise to petty appeals and quibbles. The important point is that the ball be held directly in front of the Pitcher's body.

"Momentarily" in the old rule was usually interpreted in practice as an *unnoticeable* fraction of a second. Since the Rule is intended to facilitate and encourage base-running (which, as a rule, is at a comparatively low ebb), the pause required should be genuine and distinct.)

ILLEGAL DELIVERY.

Rule 29 A. An Illegal Delivery is a delivery of the ball to the batsman in a manner not in exact accordance with Rule 29.

(The Rules of 1895 contain no definition of an Illegal Delivery, although they mention a penalty for one!)

FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

Rule 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher in the manner prescribed in Rule 29, which passes over the Home-base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder.

(One of the requirements for a Fair Ball is that the ball must be delivered in exact accordance with Rule 29, and it is better to make reference to this Rule than to quote a fragment of it, as is done in old Rule 30.)

Rule 31. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher in the manner prescribed in Rule 29, which does not pass over the Home-base, or, passing over the Home-base, goes below the batsman's knee, or above his shoulder.

A BALK.

Rule 32. A Balk shall be,—

Sec. 1. Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it. This Rule shall include any one of the Pitcher's usual movements in delivering the ball to the batsman.

(Every Pitcher performs a certain series of movements in delivering the ball; if the base-runner notes that a single movement of this series has been made, he has a legal right to infer that the ball will be delivered and to act accordingly. Any failure to deliver under such conditions is a Balk, and the last sentence in the above Rule has been added to the old Rule to emphasize this fact, Umpires are much too

liberal with Pitchers and base-running, therefore, suffers. Where two Umpires are employed, the one who follows the base-runner around the bases should have jurisdiction on Balks, because *he sees the Pitcher's movements as the base-runner sees them*; an illegal movement on the part of the Pitcher which deceives the base-runner is often invisible to an Umpire standing behind the batsman. An inspection of the Rule shows that it would also apply to any *unusual* movement by the Pitcher which appears to be a part or the whole of a movement to deliver.)

Sec. 2. The holding of the ball by the Pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily.

(Sec. 3 of the old Rule is not necessary, as it is included under Sec. 1. Sec. 3 was probably intended as a definition of an Illegal Delivery; but the reader finds it under the heading "Balking.")

DEAD BALLS.

Rule 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the batsman by the Pitcher which touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing (without first touching his bat), while standing in his position defined in Rule 10; or which touches, without first passing the Catcher, any part of the person or clothing of the Umpire while standing on Foul Ground.

("Without being struck at" in the old Rule has been altered to "without first touching his bat." This is for the purpose of bringing under the Dead Ball Rule the case of a batsman touched by a pitched ball which he strikes at and misses; here base-runners are required to return to bases and the ball is really a Dead Ball, although the old Rule does not call it such. It should be noted that a pitched ball which first touches the batsman's bat *can never be a Dead Ball*; to determine what it is, Rules 38 and 39 must be applied. It should also be noted that, in the first

instance mentioned, the batsman is charged with a Strike under Rule 43, Sec. 1.)

Rule 34. In the cases mentioned in Rule 14, Sec. 2 (putting a new or extra ball in play), Rule 48, Sec. 5 (Umpire struck by a Fair Hit) and Rule 49, Secs. 1 to 9 (base-runner required to return to base), the ball shall not be in play until it is held by the Pitcher touching the Pitcher's Plate.

(The old Rule omitted many cases which should be included. An enumeration of them would occupy too much space, while direct reference to them as above is both brief and exact. In the case mentioned in Rule 45, Sec. 5, where the batsman wilfully interferes with the Catcher who is attempting to throw or field a ball, not only should the batsman be out, but the ball should also be out of play, and the base-runners be obliged to return to their bases. Also, in the other cases mentioned, it is either common or reasonable practice to regard the ball as out of play.)

"Standing in his position" in old Rule 34 is not definite, as it is not clear whether it refers to a whole or a part of Rule 29. All that is required here is that the Pitcher shall receive the ball and touch the Pitcher's-Plate. The closing words in the old Rule, "and the Umpire shall have called play," have been omitted because they call for an unnecessary formality.

A BLOCK-BALL.

Rule 35, Sec. 1. A Block-ball is a batted, thrown, or pitched ball which is touched, stopped, or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

(The old Rule read, "batted or thrown ball"; "pitched" has been inserted here to forestall any possible quibble as to whether a "pitched" ball is a "thrown" ball.)

Sec. 2. Whenever a Block-ball occurs, the Umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases

without liability of being put out, until the ball has been returned to, and held by, the Pitcher touching the Pitcher's Plate.

("Standing in his position" in the old Rule is not definite enough. This has sometimes been interpreted to mean that the Pitcher shall assume the *attitude* prescribed in Rule 29. Simply touching the Pitcher's Plate is sufficient.)

Sec. 3. In case of a Block-ball, if a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the players, the Umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him and remain there until the ball be returned to the Pitcher touching the Pitcher's Plate.

(In the old Rule "stop" does double duty for "halt" and "remain." The first use is the legitimate one. "Standing in his position" in the old Rule is open to the same objection as in Sec. 2.)

BATSMAN'S POSITION. ORDER OF BATTING.

Rule 36. The batsmen must take their positions within the Batsman's Lines, as defined in Rule 10, in the order given in a written or printed list which must have been submitted, before the game, to the Umpire, by the Captains of the opposing clubs; and the batting-order in this list must be followed except in the case of a substituted player, who must, if possible, take the place in the list of the one he succeeds when in the field, or, if that is not possible, a vacated place in the list designated by his Captain. After the first inning, the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last batsman who became a base-runner in the preceding inning or completed a Time-at-bat.

("Written or printed" has been inserted as an indication that the batting-order on public score-card is not necessarily the criterion in case of dispute; a Cap-

tain may see fit to present a revised, written list just before the game begins.

“Original player” in the old Rule would be very obscure in some cases where more than one player is substituted at a time. If the substitutes take the places in the field of the players who retire, they would take their batting-positions also; but if the substitutes, instead of taking the places in the field of the players who retire, take the positions of players who are still in the game, the substitutes could bat in any vacated batting-position designated by their Captain. For example, if a Pitcher and Catcher are withdrawn, the succeeding Pitcher and Catcher will bat in the respective positions which have been vacated; but if a Pitcher and Catcher are withdrawn, their places being filled by the Right Fielder and Center Fielder, and substitutes are brought into the game to take the places of the Right Fielder and Center Fielder, these substitutes manifestly cannot take the batting-places of the men they succeed in the field. The batting-places of the retired Pitcher and Catcher are vacant, while the new men are Right and Center Fielder, and there is nothing to serve as a guide in determining the occupancy of the batting positions by the substitutes. Here their Captain naturally would decide the matter. If one of the substitutes were a good batter and the other a poor one, and the vacated places on the batting-list, (say) third and ninth, it is apparent that it might be highly important on occasion to find this matter of succession defined as definitely as possible in the Rule.

The last sentence in the old Rule does not cover all the cases which it should, for Time-at-bat (see Rule 68) does not include the instances where a batsman takes his base on Balls, for being hit by a pitched ball, on account of an Illegal Delivery, etc.; and yet, in these last instances, the batsman has completed his turn for the purposes of the present Rule.)

Rule 37, Sec. 1. When their side goes to the bat, players must immediately return to the Players' Bench as defined in Rule 20, and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsmen or base-runners; provided that two of the players—one near First Base and one near Third Base—may occupy the positions defined in Rule 6, and indicated on the diagram by WXJ and TYZ.

(The old Rule read "Captain and one assistant," thus allowing but one coacher when the Captain is batsman or base-runner. Evidently *any* two players should be allowed to coach (as is the general practice!). The new Rule also forbids more than one coacher at a base.)

Sec. 2. No player of the side at bat (and then only so far as the batsman's rectangle extends into the Catcher's territory) shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines as defined in Rule 4. The triangular space behind the Home-base is reserved for the exclusive use of the Umpire, Catcher, and batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side at bat from crossing the same unnecessarily at any time when the ball is in the hands of, or passing between, the Pitcher and Catcher while standing in their usual places.

(Such an insignificant part of the Catcher's territory is legally open to the batsman that it is best to have this clearly defined in the new Rule.

"Unnecessarily" has been inserted in the new Rule; the old Rule as it stands declares an effective blockade against the reasonable passage of coachers between the Players' Bench and their coaching-positions at First Base and Third Base.)

Sec. 3. The players of the side at bat shall occupy the portion of the Ground allotted to them, according to Sec. 1 of this Rule, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof which may be in the way of the ball or of any Fielder attempting to catch or field it.

(Reference to Sec. 1 of this Rule has been inserted for completeness.

"Ground" has been used in general in the revision instead of "field," because the former has been defined in Rule 1.)

BATTING RULES.

Rule 38. A Fair Hit is a ball batted, whether intentionally or not, by the batsman standing in his position, which (1) first hits, on Fair Ground, a player, (except when within the Batsman's Lines), Umpire, or object, or (2) first strikes Fair Ground, unless it afterwards cross without interference from anyone to Foul Ground, before reaching First Base or Third Base ; or (3) a ball batted downward from the bat which crosses, without interference from anyone, from Foul Ground to Fair Ground, before reaching First Base or Third Base.

"Fair Ground" is held to mean the territory or objects included between the Foul Lines indefinitely extended ; the Foul Lines themselves and their imaginary extensions are considered "Fair Ground."

(The old Rule is such a morass of errors, omissions, and general obscurity that it were difficult to say what part of it is correct. For example, there is no mention in it (nor anywhere in the code of Rules) of the fact that a pitched ball which hits the batsman's bat is always in play, whether the batsman intended to hit the ball or not. Again, a batted ball which "first touches any part of the person of a player" cannot possibly be a Fair Hit in a certain case, viz., when it first touches the batsman standing in his position. Again, it is a fair deduction from the latter part of the old Rule that a Fly-ball which first strikes Foul Ground and then rolls upon Fair Ground between Home and First or between Home and Third Bases is a Fair Hit ; but this is not so. It is doubtful if an intelligent person unfamiliar with the game could gain a definite idea of what constitutes a Fair Hit, from the old Rule.)

Rule 39. A Foul Hit is a ball batted, whether intentionally or not, by the batsman standing in his position (1) which hits him while in that position; or (2) which first hits, on Foul Ground, a player, Umpire, or object, or (3) which first strikes Foul Ground, unless the ball be batted downward from the bat and cross, without interference from anyone, to Fair Ground before reaching First Base or Third Base; or (4) a batted ball which crosses, without interference from anyone, from Fair Ground to Foul Ground, before reaching First Base or Third Base. Provided that a Foul Hit, not rising above the batsman's head and caught by the Catcher within ten feet of Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip.

"Foul Ground" is held to mean the territory and objects not included in the definition of "Fair Ground" in Rule 38.

In case of a batted ball touching a player who is partly on Fair Ground and partly on Foul Ground, the hit shall be judged from the first point of contact of the ball with the player; if this be inside or over the Foul Line, the hit shall be a Fair Hit, and, if outside the Foul Line, the hit shall be a Foul Hit.

(The old Rule is fairly equal to old Rule 38 in inaccuracy and obscurity. For example, a batted ball which "first touches the ground * * * * * behind either of the Foul Lines" is not necessarily a Foul Hit; it may be a Fair Hit, and, in fact, the latter part of old Rule 38 confirms this !

Without making further criticism, a careful examination of old Rules 38 and 39 will show that they are mutually contradictory and hopelessly inaccurate.)

Rule 40. A Bunt-hit is an attempt by a batsman to place a slowly-moving Fair Hit within the Infield so that it cannot be fielded in time to retire him.

("Deliberate" is superfluous and inaccurate in the old Rule; the only point to be determined is whether there has been an "attempt," as distinguished from

what is unintentional. An unsuccessful attempt, whether deliberate or not, is subject to the penalty in Rule 43, Sec. 4.

“Fielded by an infielder” in the old Rule is open to objection, since the batsman aims to prevent the hit being fielded successfully by *anyone*; this includes, for example, the Catcher, who is scarcely an infielder.)

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

Rule 41. When a batted ball passes outside the Grounds and disappears, without touching a person or object, the Umpire shall decide the hit Fair or Foul, by the position where the ball is last seen,—if over Fair Ground, Fair, if over Foul Ground, Foul, and if over a Foul Line itself, Fair.

(“Without hitting a person or object” is a very necessary clause which the old Rule does not contain. If the ball *does* strike a person or object, the position of the two latter will determine whether the hit is Fair or Foul, *without regard to where the ball disappears*. It is the intent of the Rule that, whenever it is impossible to apply Rule 38 or 39, the hit shall be judged from the point where the ball is last seen.

The old Rule also fails to say anything about hits which disappear *on* the Foul Line.

Rule 42. A Fair Hit which goes over the fence shall entitle the batsman to a Home-run except that, should it pass over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the Home-base, he shall be entitled to two bases only. A distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at a point two hundred and thirty-five feet from the point F shown on the diagram.

(For precision, the revised Rule reads that the distance must be measured from the point F; “Home-base” is not a definite point of beginning.)

A STRIKE.

Rule 43. A Strike is

Sec. 1. A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

Sec. 2. A Fair Ball delivered by the Pitcher which is not struck at by the batsman.

(The old Rule read, "Fair Ball legally delivered." "Legally" is superfluous as a Fair Ball is always legally delivered, by definition, Rule 30.)

Sec. 3. An intentional Foul Hit.

(The old Rule read, "An obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit." The criterion is not the "attempt" but the Foul Hit itself as the *result* of an "attempt." "An obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit" might result in a Fair Hit, in which case the batsman would become a base-runner instead of having a Strike charged to him as the old Rule has it.)

Sec. 4. A Foul Hit, not caught, made by the batsman in attempting a Bunt-hit defined in Rule 40.

(The latter part of the old Rule is not comprehensive enough as it confines the penalty to Foul Hits near the Foul Lines and does not include such, for example, as go straight from the bat to the Players' Benches. All Foul Hits, not caught, the result of attempts to make a Bunt-hit, should be included in the Rule, because they usually delay the game and it is the aim of the Rule to prevent these delays, by putting a penalty on the unskilful batsman who is responsible for them.)

Sec. 5. A ball struck at and missed, if the ball touch any part of the batsman's person.

(The words "and missed" have been inserted in the old Rule. If the batsman strike at a ball which glances from his bat and hits him, this would be an instance of a Foul Hit, not a Strike.)

Sec. 6. A Foul Tip (as defined at the end of Rule 39).

(The old Rule refers to "10-foot lines" which have

not been defined and do not exist. Furthermore, a direct reference to the definition of a Bunt-hit is more exact than an imperfect quotation from it which the old Rule gives. It should be noted that a Foul Tip is, by definition, a Foul Hit which is *caught*; if the Foul Hit is not caught, it is not a Foul Tip.)

Rule 44. A Foul Strike is the hitting of a pitched ball by the batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the Batsman's Lines.

(Defining a Foul Strike as a "ball," in the old Rule, is perhaps not the best phraseology.)

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

Rule 45. The batsman is out,

Sec. 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat according to the batting-order defined in Rule 36, unless the error be discovered before the player then batting becomes a base-runner or has completed a Time-at-bat, and the proper batsman be substituted; in this case, the Balls and Strikes already called must be charged to the proper batsman (who has been substituted). Provided, that no out shall be declared after the Pitcher has delivered the ball to a batsman other than the improper batsman. In case an out be declared, no bases shall be run, no runs shall be scored, the ball shall be out of play, as defined in Rule 34, and the improper batsman's record while batting and all resulting from his becoming a base-runner shall be null and void. Only one out may be declared under this Rule, and, in case it is declared, the next batsman shall be the player who follows, in the batting-order, the player who is declared out.

(The clause "before a Time-at-bat has been recorded," in the old Rule, is not comprehensive enough; it should include cases where the batsman takes his base on Balls, for being hit by a pitched ball, on an Illegal Delivery, etc. "Time-at-bat" (Rule 68) does not include these instances. After the wrong or im-

proper batsman has become a base-runner, it is too late to substitute the proper batsman.

The clause "and only the proper batsman shall be declared out," in the old Rule, is inserted at the wrong point and helps to make the whole obscure. Moreover, who is meant by "the succeeding batsman" in the old Rule is not definitely shown.

This Rule appears to be very imperfectly understood. A good start to a clearer understanding would be made if it were recognized that *a player is never "out for batting out of turn"*; the player who fails to bat *in* turn is out, if anyone.

It has sometimes happened that two or more players in a series have failed to take their proper turn and have been declared out, in a bunch, after the wrong or improper batsman had become a base-runner; the Rule of 1895 aimed to have but one out, viz., the *first* delinquent who failed to bat in turn.)

Sec. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the Umpire has called for the batsman.

Sec. 3. If he make a Foul Hit other than a Foul Tip, as defined in Rule 39, and the ball be momentarily held, before touching the ground, by a Fielder, provided it be not caught in the Fielder's hat or cap, or do not touch any object other than a Fielder before being caught.

Sec. 4. If he make a Foul Strike.

Sec. 5. If he attempt to hinder the Catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the Batman's Lines or by otherwise obstructing or interfering with that player.

(Batsman's Lines, having been defined, is a more definite term than "position.")

Sec. 6. If, when First Base be occupied, with less than two out, three Strikes be called on him by the Umpire.

Sec. 7. If, after two Strikes have been called, he make an intentional Foul Hit as in Rule 43, Sec. 3.

(“Obviously attempt to make a Foul Hit” in the old Rule is open to the same objection as old Rule 43, Sec. 3 ; it is not the “attempt” but the Foul Hit itself as the result of an attempt which constitutes the third Strike.)

Sec. 8. If the ball touch any part of his person when the third Strike be declared.

(“Attempting a third strike” in the old Rule is objectionable ; batsman usually attempt to hit the ball. Moreover, the wording has been changed to include any case where a third Strike is called and the batsman is touched by the ball, as, for example, if he gets in the way of a called third Strike.

The latter part of the old Rule about returning to bases has no place here where the batsman is under consideration ; the matter is fully provided for under Rule 49, which pertains to the base-runner, in Sec. 5.)

Sec. 9. If, while First Base be occupied, with less than two men out, he hit a Fly-ball on which it is possible for the side in the field to make a double play, by refusing to make a legal catch as defined in Rule 50, Sec. 2. If such a possibility exist, the Umpire shall call, as promptly as he can, “Batter Out.”

(The intent of this Rule has always been to prevent double plays by manipulation of Fly-balls, and the main consideration, therefore, to be taken into account in framing the Rule should have been the possibility of making a double play. Instead of this, the old Rule has engendered unnecessary and endless discussion by using the undefined term “infield-hit,” and many a wrangle has very naturally arisen as to whether a hit could be “handled by an infielder” or not. It is immaterial where the hit goes or what player is apparently about to handle it ; the point for the Umpire to consider is whether a reasonable chance for a double play exists. If it does exist, he must promptly indicate it by calling “Batter Out” ; if it does not exist, he will say nothing. Thus, the base-runner will not be

left uncertain, by the similarity of sound between "infield hit" and "outfield hit," and even when well nigh prevented by noise from hearing at all, the fact that the Umpire appears to be saying anything will be indication that the batsman is instantly out. Uncertainty and disputes have arisen, for the most part, in the case of hits about to fall in the debatable ground back of the infielders and in front of the outfielders; the fact that an infielder who had run towards the outfield and was apparently about to make the catch, gave way and allowed an outfielder to manipulate the ball, has (absurdly enough) been often regarded as cause for considering the hit an "outfield hit" and one which "could not be handled by an infielder." And yet, if the outfielder had not been there, the infielder could and would have handled that self-same hit.

The old Rule reads "with only one out," from which it might be fairly inferred that double plays *ad libitum* might be made, with none out.

The old Rule also would seem to indicate that the framer thought that at least two bases (First and Second Bases) must be occupied before a double play could be made and make necessary the existence of this Rule; but it is by no means difficult for the Second Baseman, for example, when First Base only is occupied, to manipulate a short Fly-ball in the baseline and retire two men on the play.

The last part of Sec. 9 of the old Rule very curiously strayed over and attached itself to the end of Sec. 10, beginning, "in such case, etc.")

Sec. 10. If the third Strike be called in accordance with Sec. 4, Rule 43.

BASE-RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE-RUNNER.

Rule 46. The batsman becomes a base-runner,—
Sec. 1. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit,

Sec. 2. Instantly after four Unfair Balls have been called by the Umpire.

("Unfair Balls" refers to what has already been defined and is preferable to the undefined term "balls" in the old Rule.)

Sec. 3. Instantly after three Strikes have been called by the Umpire.

Sec. 4. If, while standing within the Batsman's Lines, and without striking at the ball, his person or clothing be touched by a pitched ball which does not first hit his bat, unless, in the opinion of the Umpire, he intentionally permits himself to be hit.

(Considering the importance of sound hands and forearms to a player, it seems absurd that these members alone, according to the old Rule, may be hit with impunity by a careless Pitcher; the Rule has, therefore, been extended to include hits on any part of the body. While the old Rule may have been framed to circumvent a certain few players who were skillful enough to allow their forearms to be slightly touched without injury or discomfort, the large majority either cannot perform the feat or do not care to take the risk. What few attempts to gain a base in this way may be made will be subject to the Umpire's veto, as is the case by the old Rule when other parts of the body are hit.

"While standing within the Batsman's Lines" has been inserted as a proper restriction; and the clause, "which does not first hit his bat," has been added to make sure of the exclusion of a Foul Hit of that kind.

Sec. 5. Instantly after an Illegal Delivery.

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

Rule 47. The base-runner must touch each base in regular order, viz., First, Second, Third, and Home Bases and, when obliged to return (except as required in Rule 49), must re-touch the base or bases in reverse order. He shall be considered as holding a base only

after legally touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner, on account of the batsman becoming a base-runner. He cannot legally touch or hold a base until it has been legally vacated by the preceding base-runner.

("Except on a Foul Hit," in the old Rule, includes only one instance which it should out of those in Rule 49. Whenever a base-runner is permitted to return without being put out, he should go by the shortest path to save time.

"Legally" has been inserted before "touching it" as a necessary qualification. It occasionally happens that a base-runner, without being forced directly or indirectly by the batsman, runs and touches a base to which another base-runner is still entitled; in this case, there is a very great difference between "touching" and "legally touching."

The last sentence in the revised Rule is necessary for completeness and is very pertinent in certain cases.)

BASE-RUNNER ENTITLED TO BASES.

Rule 48. The base-runner shall be entitled to take one base, without being put out, in the following cases.

Sec. 1. If, while he is a batsman, the Umpire call four Unfair Balls or an Illegal Delivery or if the batsman become a base-runner under the provisions of Rule 46, Sec. 4.

(The old Rule 46, Secs. 4 and 5, declares a batsman a base-runner, after being hit by a pitched ball and after an Illegal Delivery; but, in Rule 48 under "Entitled to Bases," there is no further mention of the batsman in these two instances. The revised Sec. 1 of Rule 48, therefore, states that he is entitled to one base.)

Sec. 2. If the Umpire award a succeeding batsman

a base on four Unfair Balls, for being hit by a pitched ball or for an Illegal Delivery and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate a base held by him; or, if under the provisions of Rule 50, Sec. 12, he be forced to take a base, through the batsman becoming a base-runner and after another base-runner has been declared out for being hit by a batted ball.

(A base-runner is entitled, under certain conditions indicated in Rule 50, Sec. 12, to take a base; but old Rule 48 makes no mention of this.)

Sec. 3. If the Umpire call a Balk.

Sec. 4. If a ball delivered by the Pitcher pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire, or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home-base.

Sec. 5. If, upon a Fair Hit, the ball strike the person or clothing of the Umpire on Fair Ground.

Sec. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an opposing player.

Sec. 7. If a Fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his hat or any part of his dress.

RETURNING TO BASES.

Rule 49. The base-runner shall return to his base and shall be entitled to return without being put out,

Sec. 1. If the Umpire declare a Foul Hit which is not legally caught by a Fielder.

(The old Rule also permitted a return without being put out on a Foul Tip. Since a Foul Tip is a Foul Hit which is caught and is also called a Strike (Rule 43, Sec. 6), there is no reason why a base-runner should be allowed or required to return on it. As a matter of fact, in games, he did not return last season, but proceeded in every respect as though there had been called a missed or called Strike. The old Rule was one thing and the common practice another.)

Sec. 2. If the Umpire declare a Foul Strike.

Sec. 3. If the Umpire declare a Dead Ball, unless it be also the fourth Unfair Ball, and he be forced

thereby to take the next base, as provided in Rule 48, Sec. 2.

Sec. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interfere with the Catcher or he be struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a base-runner.

(Sec. 5 of the old Rule relative to a batsman touched by a pitched ball which he strikes at and misses has been omitted, because the revised Rule 33 classes such a ball as "dead," and Dead Balls have already been included under Sec. 3, Rule 49.)

Sec. 5. If an out be declared under Rule 45, Sec. 1, and he has advanced a base on account of the improper batsman becoming a base-runner.

(Rule 45, Sec. 1, declares that no bases shall be run, under certain conditions named, and it follows that base-runners shall return and be entitled to return without being put out; but old Rule 49 makes no mention of this.

It should be noted that the return is confined to base-runners who advance on account of an improper batsman becoming a base-runner. If a base-runner advance by stealing a base or aided by a Passed Ball by the Catcher, for example, before the improper batsman become a base-runner, there is no reason why the base-runner should return.)

Sec. 6. If the batsman interfere with the Catcher who is trying to field or throw a ball as described in Rule 45, Sec. 5.

(The old Rule 49 does not contain this provision; and yet it would be entirely unjust should the base-runner be allowed to advance when the batsman's interference with the Catcher prevents a timely throw or causes a wild one.)

Sec. 7. If an out be declared on account of another base-runner interfering with a Fielder, as defined in Rule 50, Secs. 1 and 8.

(The old Rule makes no provision for returning in these instances, but it is obvious that no base-runner

should be allowed to gain advantage from the interferences mentioned.)

Sec. 8. If an out be declared on account of another base-runner being hit by a batted ball, unless he have to make way for a succeeding base-runner, as defined in Rule 50, Sec. 12.

Sec. 9. If "Time" be called, after a Block-ball, as in Rule 35, Sec. 3 ; or if "Play" be called after a suspension of the Game.

WHEN BASE-RUNNERS ARE OUT.

Rule 50. The base-runner is out,

Sec. 1. If, after three Strikes have been declared against him while batsman and the Catcher fail to hold the ball, he plainly attempt to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

Sec. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while batsman, such Fair Hit be momentarily held by a Fielder, *before* it touches the ground or any object other than a Fielder, provided it be not caught in the Fielder's hat or cap.

Sec. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three Strikes on him while batsman, a Fielder shall momentarily hold the ball, on the third Strike, *before* it touches the ground, provided it be not caught in the Fielder's hat or cap, or do not touch any object other than a Fielder before being caught.

Sec. 4. If, after three Strikes or a Fair Hit made while batsman, he be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder *before* he shall have touched First Base.

Sec. 5. If, after three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball reach the First Baseman *before* the base-runner shall have touched First Base, provided the First Baseman retain possession of the ball while touching the base.

(The old Rule read, "if the ball be securely held," etc. From the use of the word "securely" it might

be understood that if, for example, the ball bounded up from the First Baseman's hands, it would not be regarded as held until it again dropped into his hands,—this latter moment being considered the instant when the ball is "securely held" at First Base. It would seem more reasonable to consider that, if the ball strike the First Baseman's hands or person before the base-runner touch the base, the base-runner shall be declared out, provided the First Baseman does not allow the ball to touch the ground and retains final possession of it while touching his base; and the Rule has been revised to agree with this idea. If the ball beat the base-runner to First Base, that is the real test for an out; and the only thing that can reverse the case is the subsequent loss of the ball.

In connection with this case, it is pertinent to mention that of the outfielder, who would formerly toss up or "juggle" a long Fly-ball to prevent a base-runner from promptly leaving a base the moment the ball touched the outfielder's hands. Although base-runners who started before the ball finally settled in the outfielder's hands were, for a time, declared out if the ball were sent to, and held at, the base they had just left, it was finally decided (and it is the present ruling) that the catch is in force from the instant the ball touches the Fielder's hands. And it is desirable, for uniformity, that a catch shall be in force at the same instant, in all cases, whether the ball be batted or thrown.)

Sec. 6. If, in running to First Base when the ball be thrown to that base, he fail to run in the lane formed by the Three-foot Lines, defined in Rule 7, unless it be necessary to go outside to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a ball.

(This rule is too frequently disregarded by players and the penalty rarely enforced by Umpires, and then only when wrung out of them by several appeals,—which are *not* required (Rule 51). The term "lane"

will perhaps emphasize what is required of base-runners.

The old Rule confines itself to "a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball." The revised Rule includes both batted and *thrown* balls; if, for example, the First Baseman has to get in the base-runner's usual path to catch a poorly thrown ball, the base-runner should go outside the Three-foot lane, if necessary to avoid him.

The old Rule refers to running "the last half of the distance from Home-base to First Base"; this is not accurate, as the Three-foot Lines extend three feet beyond the further edge of the First Base, *i. e.*, ninety-three feet from Home-base.)

Sec. 7. If he run more than three feet from a direct line between succeeding bases to avoid a Fielder trying to touch him with the ball. But, if a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball be directly in the way of the approaching base-runner, the latter shall go behind the Fielder, but never at any greater distance beyond three feet from a direct line between bases than is necessary to avoid interfering with the Fielder.

(The old Rule fails to cover the case of a base-runner going more than three feet from the line of base, between Home-base and First Base, to avoid being touched with the ball by a Fielder; nor was there *any* Rule in the code to fit this case and prevent a base-runner dodging as he pleased. The revised Rule does not enumerate the bases, like the old Rule, for it is not necessary; a player is a base-runner from Home-base to Home-base, and the term "base-runner" in the Rule should convey this idea.

"To avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder," in the old Rule, is not perfectly satisfactory and definite. The point to be considered is whether there has been an avoidance in *fact* or in *intent*. Before there can be any ground for applying this part

of the Rule, it is essential that (1) the Fielder should have the ball, and that he should (2) actually make an attempt to touch the base-runner ; in the absence of one or both these essentials, the side in the field can suffer no hardship or injustice, such as the Rule aims to prevent, if the base-runner, in passing the Fielder, go more than three feet out of the line of base. "Avoid" in the old Rule might be argued to mean *intent* on the part of the base-runner, and that, although the Fielder might have fumbled the ball at the critical instant when he needed it to touch the base-runner, or have thrown the ball elsewhere when he should have reached for the base-runner, the latter is out for the mere fact that he did run three feet out of the line of base, with the evident intent of escaping the touch. It ought to be evident that the base-runner would not be out, in these cases ; if the side in the field has suffered, it is by its own mistakes. There must be an *actual attempt* to reach for the base-runner, with the ball, or there can be no out declared ; and the Rule has been revised to fit this view. The old Rule does not carefully discriminate between intent and fact.

"Base-runner's proper path," in the old Rule, has no definite meaning. With the exception of the Three-foot Lines, the base-runner has no "proper path" ; he is allowed to run where he pleases between bases, subject to penalties for interferences and dodging.

The closing clause of the old Rule,—*"and shall not be declared out for so doing,"*—defeats the purpose of the first part of the Rule, in certain cases, because it sets no limit to the distance a base-runner may go out of the line of base when passing behind a Fielder to avoid interference ; as far as the Rule is concerned, he could always keep out of arm's reach and yet never be declared out for being over three feet from the line of base while avoiding a touch with the ball.)

Sec. 8. If he fail to avoid a Fielder attempting to

field a batted ball, as described in Secs. 6 and 7 of this Rule ; or if he in any way obstruct a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball ; or if he intentionally interfere with a thrown ball or with a Fielder attempting to throw a ball. Provided, that if two or more Fielders attempt to field a ball and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall decide which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with any other Fielder.

(In the revision, the words,—“or a Fielder attempting to throw a ball,”—have been inserted to cover such a case as that of a Second Baseman prevented from throwing to First Base and completing a double play, by wilful interference by the base-runner. The sentence beginning with “Provided” has been extended to include the attempt to field *any* ball.)

Sec. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base which he is entitled to occupy, provided the ball be held by the Fielder after touching him. But, in running to First Base, he may overrun said base, after touching it, without being put out for being off said base, provided he return at once and re-touch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempt to run to Second Base, or if, after passing First Base, he turn first to his left, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(The old Rule was not perfectly clear about turning after overrunning the base, but was held to mean that the base-runner might turn in either direction, without forfeiting the exemption, if he were on Foul Ground, but to the right only, if he were on Fair Ground. To avoid all discussion and risk, it has been the usual practice to adopt the simple precaution of *always* turning to the right. Such being the case, it

simplifies the Rule and the application of it to bring it to conform to the usual practice.)

Sec. 10. If, when a Fair or a Foul Hit (other than a Foul Tip as defined in Rule 39) is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball be legally held by a Fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck (or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he re-touches said base after such Fair Hit or Foul Hit was so caught. Provided that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was caught legally as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base or touches the runner with it. If the runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

Sec. 11. If, when a batsman becomes a base-runner, the First Base or the First and Second Bases or the First, Second, and Third Bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following base-runner is put out, and may be put out, in the same manner as in running to First Base, at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, at any time before any following base-runner be put out.

Sec. 12. If a Fair Hit strike him *before touching a Fielder or the Umpire*; and, in such case, no base shall be run except a single one by the batsman, who becomes a base-runner (unless he himself be put out by being hit by the batted ball), or except by a base-runner who is forced by the batsman becoming a base-runner; no other player shall be put out; and no runs shall be scored.

(The insertion of the words, "or the Umpire," after the words in the old Rule, "before touching a Fielder," is necessary because, by Rule 48, Sec. 5, each base-runner may take one base when the Umpire standing on Fair Ground is hit by a batted ball.

It should be clearly understood that, *under no circumstances*, can a run be legally scored, when a base-runner is out for being hit by a batted ball. The old Rule has, for years, contained the *unqualified* statement,—“no run shall be scored.” And yet League players and Umpires have shown ignorance of this fact. Probably the words, “no base shall be run unless forced,” have been the source of this error, and given rise to the belief that a run might be forced in. But no case can occur where this would be true; the base-runner on Third Base would either be out for being hit by a batted ball or else be free to remain at Third Base unforced,—one of the following base-runners having been hit by the batted ball.)

Sec. 13. If, when running to a base or when forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order and manner prescribed in Rule 47, he may be put out in the same manner as when running to First Base, at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder. Provided that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

(The old Rule reads, “in the order prescribed in Rule 47.” This has been amended by inserting “and manner” after “order.” The first sentence in Rule 47 refers to the “order” and the last sentence to the “manner,”—the latter being of great importance when more than one base-runner is making the round of the bases. The base-runner must touch the bases not only in regular order but also with due reference to the preceding runner.)

Sec. 14. If, when obliged to return to a base as in Rule 49, the base-runner fail to do so, and, after the ball has been put in play (Rule 34), touch the base to which he was entitled when required to return, in which case he may be put out by a Fielder holding the

ball at such base or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder. Provided, the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if the ball be delivered to the batsman by the Pitcher, before the Fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

(The old Rule contained no provision for putting a base-runner out, as above, in case of a Foul Hit, not caught, for example ; nor did any Rule in the old code. The latter part of the old Rule beginning,—“Provided,” etc., showed how the base-runner could *not* be put out, but the first part failed to show how he *could* be put out. The mere failure to return, as the first part of the old Rule indicates, does not constitute an out. Moreover, from the clause, “before touching the next base,” it might well be inferred that the base-runner might re-touch the original base at his leisure, at any time before he got under way for the next. The facts are, however, that the base-runner is allowed a safe return (Rule 49) but must avail himself of it *at once*. The safest course for him is to go back and *stay* on the base until the ball is put in play. He may, however, return merely to the vicinity of the base, taking care to touch the base after the ball is put in play.)

Sec. 15. If, when the side in the field attempt to put out two or more base-runners by consecutive plays, he be saved from an imminent out, by the wilful interference of a preceding base-runner with a Fielder.

(It is a well-known practice to declare a batsman out on becoming a base-runner, if he be saved from being put out by flagrant interference of the preceding base-runner at Second Base. It is perhaps time that the Rules contained some recognition of this practice. The new Rule obviously would apply to *any* two bases or to an attempted triple play.)

BATSMAN AND BASE-RUNNER OUT WITHOUT APPEAL.

Rule 51. The Umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, *without waiting for an appeal* for

his decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these Rules.

(The old Rule contained the final clause,—“except as provided in Rule 50, Secs. 10 and 14.” This reference is very indefinite and obscure and warrants conclusions which do not agree with common practice. Sec. 10, for example, deals with base-runners who are put out through failure to regain their bases in time, after Fly-balls which are caught ; and the clause just quoted beginning, “except,” etc., fairly says that such base-runners shall not be declared out by the Umpire except on appeal ! This is not only absurd but contrary to general practice. The framer of Sec. 14 probably had reference to the latter part of Sec. 10 beginning with “Provided,” and had in mind some such case as that of a base-runner who, on a caught Fly-ball, returns nearly to his base but does not touch it ; in case no attempt were made immediately after the catch to put this base-runner out, it might be possible for the Pitcher, for example, *before* delivering the ball to the batsman, to throw suddenly to the base and get the ball there ahead of the base-runner, putting him out, because he has not yet touched the base. In this case, the framer perhaps thought the out should be declared only on appeal. But an appeal would be not only unnecessary but also objectionable. An Umpire cannot declare an out of this kind, or in general, except from what he sees ; and, if he sees the facts, he can and should give a decision without appeal. Appeals are to be strongly discouraged ; they are one of the germs from which have sprung present-day evils on the ball-field. The old Rule leaves all outs, except under two Sections, to be declared by the Umpire without appeal, and there is no good reason why these two should not be included. The exception forming the close of the old Rule has, therefore, been dropped.)

COACHING-RULE.

Rule 52. The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base-runners and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to them, and then only words of necessary direction; they shall not use language which shall reflect, in any manner, upon a player of the opposing club, the Umpire, or the spectators. There shall not be more than two coaches at one time; one of them must be playing in the game and the other may be any player in uniform under contract to the club. The coaches shall occupy the positions described in Rule 6, and no more than one shall be at a Base.

The Umpire shall enforce this Rule vigorously and, after once warning a player, may require him to retire from the Game and leave the playing-field, for a repetition of the offense.

(In the revised Rule, the Coacher's Lines are referred to and but one coacher allowed at each position.

The last sentence of the old Rule has been changed to exclude the appeal of the opposing Captain, and also to allow the Umpire to use his judgment about removing a player for a second offense. As regards the removal, the old Rule left no choice and was seldom observed literally. It is largely a matter of judgment whether a second offense deserves removal. As regards the appeal of the opposing Captain, it is the aim of the revision to throw the enforcement of the Rule wholly on the Umpire; he should know the Rules thoroughly, be ever on the watch for violations of them and enforce them without being urged or prodded. The old Rule encourages inertia in the Umpire and often leads to his doing nothing until forced. Rule 55, Sec. 1, *reads* that he "is master of the field.")

SCORING OF RUNS.

Rule 53. One run shall be scored every time a base-

runner, after legally touching First, Second, and Third Bases, shall legally touch the Home-base before three men are put out ; but if the third player put out be forced out, as in Rule 50, Sec. 11, or fail to legally hold First Base, no run shall be scored on the play.

(The old Rule read, "If the third man is . . . put out before reaching First Base." This applies to such a familiar case as that of a batsman who is the third man out on a long Fly-ball which is caught only after he has passed First Base and is well on his way to Second Base. From this it is evident that "before" refers not to "point of time" but to "point of fact," if the expression may be used. The use of "before" is, therefore, likely to be somewhat ambiguous, in some other less familiar instances which may arise ; and the new Rule is intended to be more precise by the use of the words, "or fail to legally hold First Base.")

THE UMPIRE.

Rule 54. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of the Game, except for reason of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

Rule 55, Sec. 1. The Umpire is master of the field from the beginning to the termination of the Game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the Ground.

Sec. 2. He must be addressed by the players invariably as "Mr. Umpire" ; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act he may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all such Rules.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

Rule 56. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows,

Sec. 1. The Umpire is sole and absolute judge of the play. In no instance shall any person, except the Captains of the opposing clubs (Rule 16), be allowed to address him or question his decisions, and then only on interpretation of the Rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the playing-field or address the Umpire, under penalty of forfeiture of the Game.

(Reference is made to Rule 16, by which the Captain's representative may address the Umpire. Under the old Rule, there was practically no *legal* appeal when the Captain was a base-runner; the coaches could not appeal, and the Captain was not in position to do so in a proper manner.)

Sec. 2. Before the beginning of the game, the Umpire shall see that the Rules governing all the materials of the Game have been observed strictly. He shall ask the Captain of the home-club whether there are any special ground-rules to be enforced, and, if there are, he shall inform the Captain of the visiting club of them and see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these Rules. By special understanding between the Umpire and both Captains, such limited modifications of these Rules may be made as are rendered absolutely necessary under special conditions.

(The old Rule has been amended to the effect that the Umpire and *both* Captains shall confer in regard to ground-rules; and also about special Rules for the day or hour, in case of the crowd occupying part of the playing-field, for example.)

Sec. 3. The Umpire must keep the contesting clubs playing continuously from the beginning of the Game to its termination, allowing only such delays as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury, or rain. He must, until the completion of the Game, require the players of each club to take their positions in the field promptly as soon as the third man of their club is put

out, and must require the first striker of the opposing club to be in his position within the Batsman's Lines, as soon as the Fielders are in their places.

Sec. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every Unfair Ball (and every Dead Ball, if it be also an Unfair Ball) a Ball, and he shall count and call every Strike ; but neither a Ball nor a Strike shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home-base. He shall also call every Dead Ball, Foul Hit, Foul Strike, Block-ball, Balk, Illegal Delivery, and call "Batter Out," if necessary, under Rule 45, Sec. 9.

(The old Rule contained no mention of an Illegal Delivery. And the clause, "Unfair Ball delivered by the Pitcher," is needlessly long ; every Unfair Ball is, by definition (Rule 31), "delivered by the Pitcher."

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

Rule 57. The Umpire must call "Play" promptly at the hour designated by the home-club ; and, on the call of "Play," the Game must begin immediately. When he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and, during the interim, no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but, in case of accident to a Fielder, "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to, and held by, the Pitcher touching the Pitcher's Plate) ; or in case a person not engaged in the Game retain possession of the ball or throw it, as described in Rule 35, Sec. 3 ; or in case rain fall so heavily as to make the conditions unfit for ball-playing, in which case he shall note the time of suspension and, should rain continue to fall for thirty minutes thereafter, or should the field in his opinion become unfit for subsequent ball-playing, before thirty minutes have expired, he shall terminate the Game ; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from the spectators.

("Pitcher touching the Pitcher's Plate" has been

substituted for "Pitcher standing in his position" in the old Rule, for the reason previously given, Rule 35, Sec. 3, and elsewhere.

Among the occasions for suspension of play, the old Rule failed to mention that in Rule 35, Sec. 3.

Seeking shelter on the part of the spectators is a rather poor criterion for determining the suspension of the Game. Partisan crowds on the uncovered stands are apt to hold their places, if so doing will aid the home-club, and start a stampede if it will not. And crowds in general are apt to linger after the conditions are unsuitable for playing. The old Rule is largely a question of umbrellas; while the revision turns on the Umpire's opinion of the slipperiness of the ball and the wetness of the field.

The old Rule would seem to indicate that, after rain had begun to fall and play had been suspended, the Umpire could not legally terminate the Game short of thirty minutes; it is needless to say that five minutes of rain might make further play out of the question, and that the Umpire could terminate the Game at once. Account of this has been taken in the revision, so that the Game can be terminated at any time.

Rule 58. After the Game has been interrupted by rain or otherwise, and "Time" called, the Umpire shall be sole judge of the moment when, if at all, the conditions are suitable for resuming the Game.

(Old Rule 58 has been omitted and the new Rule above put in its place. The old Rule was simply an attempt to repeat the instances mentioned in Rule 57 when "Time" could be called, but it omitted the last one. Rule 57, on the other hand, omitted one of the cases (Rule 35, Sec. 3), under which "Time" may be called. Neither Rule was complete. But all the instances have been included in new Rule 57, and the number 58 is left available for an entirely new Rule. The latter makes a positive statement to the effect that

the Umpire shall decide about *resuming* a Game ; old Rule 57 told only about his *suspending* play and terminating a Game. If, for instance, rain continued for ten minutes and then ceased, there was nothing in Rule 57 (or elsewhere), telling who should decide on the fitness of conditions for resuming play ; and it might have been supposed that the Captains, or at least the Captain of the home-club (who, by Rule 28, decides at the *beginning* of a Game), had some power in the matter. The true state of affairs was doubtless rather generally understood ; but old Rule 57, as it *read*, was certainly not a clear exposition of common (and presumably legal) practice.)

INFLECTION OF FINES.

Rule 59. The Umpire is empowered to inflict on a player or manager a fine of not less than Five dollars nor more than Twenty-five dollars for a first offense during a Game, as follows,

Sec. 1. For vulgar, indecent or improper conduct or language.

Sec. 2. For wilfully failing while coacher to remain in the coacher's position (Rule 6), except he be the Captain or representative of the Captain (Rule 16), and appeal from a decision of the Umpire on account of an alleged misinterpretation of the Rules.

(The Rule has been revised to include an appeal from a representative of the Captain when the latter is a base-runner.)

Sec. 3. For disobedience of any other of his orders or for any other violation of these Rules.

Sec. 4. The Secretary, immediately on notification by the Umpire that a fine has been imposed upon a player or manager, shall notify forthwith the person so fined, and also the club of which he is a member ; and in the event of failure of the person so fined to pay the Secretary the amount of said fine within five days of receipt of the notice, he shall be debarred

from participation in any championship-game until such fine is paid.

Sec. 5. The Umpire may remove a player from the playing-field for a violation of Secs. 1, 2, and 3 of this Rule, in addition to fining him ; but, under no circumstances, shall he remove a player for a violation of Sec. 2 of this Rule, except upon a repetition of the offense named therein.

(Sec. 4 of the old Rule refers to fines upon managers, while the first sentence of the Rule says nothing about them. The revised Rule, therefore, reads, "inflict on a player or manager.")

The old limits for fines—\$5 and \$25—have been restored. Twenty-five dollars is unreasonably large for a minimum fine, since a much smaller sum is quite sufficient as a corrective for some players and as a fine for minor offenses ; and the size of the larger sum must result in the Umpire not applying the Rule at all, when a smaller fine is actually needed. The result in practice of the larger fine seems to have been to lessen the resort to it, without diminishing the offenses, and to invoke the aid of the club-treasury for those who failed to escape it.)

FIELD-RULES.

Rule 60. No club shall allow open betting or pool-selling upon its Ground, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

Rule 61. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing-field, during a Game, in addition to players in uniform, the Umpire and the manager of each club (who must remain on the Players' Bench), except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the home-club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

(Managers, unless in uniform and thus "players," are restricted to the Players' Bench ; the old Rule failed to state what part of the playing-field they might occupy.)

Rule 62. No Umpire, manager, Captain or player shall address the spectators, during a Game, except in case of necessary explanation.

Rule 63. Every club shall furnish sufficient police-force upon its own Ground to preserve order, and, in the event of a crowd entering the playing-field during a Game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play further, until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim, and shall be entitled to, the Game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played).

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Rule 64. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the Game, or to resume play after its suspension.

Rule 65. "Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

Rule 66. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that the game is terminated.

Rule 67. An Inning is a turn at batting of one club, and is completed when three of its players have been put out in any manner provided in these Rules.

("Turn at batting" has been substituted for "term at bat" in the old Rule, which was too similar in sound and suggestion to "Time at Bat" in the next Rule; and, in fact, "Time at Bat" is there defined as "term at bat." But it is quite possible for an Inning to occur which contains no "term at bat"; three successive batsmen, for example, might reach First Base on four Balls but be put out while base-runners, before any batsman had finished a "Time at Bat." According to the old Rule, however, a "term at bat" seems to form a necessary part of an Inning. The framer of the Rule probably understood what an Inning was; but his description of it is open to objection.)

Rule 68. A Time-at-bat is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position within the Batsman's Lines and ends when he is put out ; or when he becomes a base-runner, except after four Balls, an Illegal Delivery, a Sacrifice-hit or being hit by a pitched ball.

(The old Rule failed to include the instance of four Balls. And the use of the term, Sacrifice-hit, is sufficient, without attempting (as the old Rule does) to describe it ; it is defined in Rule 70, Sec. 4.

Nor is it always possible to determine whether the Sacrifice-hit is "purposely made" ; for the batsman may have aimed to make a base-hit out of his Bunt-hit, but may have succeeded only in advancing a base-runner, at the expense of an out to himself. But, as far as appearances go in a case like this, it would often be impossible to tell what the original purpose of the batsman was. But his purpose as to whether he intended to be put out or not is of no consequence in determining whether a Time-at-bat shall be recorded or not ; for the fact that he has made a Bunt-hit (which, by definition in Rule 40, is *intentional*) and that, in consequence of it, another base-runner has advanced, while he alone has been put out, is sufficient ground for giving him the reward intended in the Rule, viz., exemption from charge of Time-at-bat. Moreover, the best type of Sacrifice-hit is a Bunt-hit which cannot fail to advance a base-runner and which also stands a chance of being a base-hit for the batsman. The batsman should, in general, aim at *both* results ; and, if he do no more than advance a base-runner, he should have the credit without question. There have undoubtedly been too many *studied attempts to be put out* while advancing a base-runner, and the batsman has so frequently gone through the process of sacrificing in such a resigned manner that there has arisen a cry that "sacrificing has been overdone." Overdone in quantity, perhaps, but not in quality. Success-

ful bunting requires great skill and, from results, it would seem that there are still a great many batsmen who think the art requires little or no practice and that they will always be equal to the occasion "when the time comes.")

Rule 68A. A Fly-ball is any batted ball other than those which go directly to, and roll along, the ground.

(The new definition is perhaps rendered necessary by the use of the undefined term, "Fly-ball," in Rule 45, Sec. 9—the anti-double-play Rule. A Fly-ball is apt to be regarded as a batted ball which rises from the bat and is in the air a considerable time before it drops within reach. There are, however, certain batted balls passing through the air which go nearly on a line but with no great force, which a Fielder might refuse to catch but yet quickly recover, after the ball touched the ground. The definition in Rule 68A calls all such hits Fly-balls, and aims to prevent all manipulations whatsoever.)

Rule 68B. A Wild Pitch shall be the delivery by the Pitcher of a ball touching neither the batsman nor his bat which the Catcher cannot handle cleanly, on account of its being out of his reach or striking the ground.

(This and the two following Rules are new ; it is desirable that no terms be left undefined in the Rules except perhaps such as would be perfectly obvious in meaning to anyone unfamiliar with the game.)

Rule 68C. A Passed Ball is the failure of the Catcher while playing close to the Home-base to hold a pitched ball (not touching the batsman or his bat, and not a Wild Pitch), which permits a base-runner to advance one or more bases.

Rule 68D. The term, Fielder, in these Rules shall mean any player of a club when taking its turn in the field as distinguished from at bat.

Rule 69. "Legal" or "legally" signifies "as required by these Rules."

SCORING.

Rule 70. In order to promote uniformity in scoring championship-games, the following instructions, suggestions, and definitions are made for the benefit of official scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

("Official" has been inserted before "scorers"; other scorers can hardly be "required" to follow the Rule.)

BATTING.

Sec. 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and fielding-position, shall be his Times-at-bat as defined in Rule 68.

(The attempt in the old Rule to enumerate the cases where a Time-at-bat is not charged resulted in the omission of the instance of Sacrifice-hits; reference to Rule 68 is briefer and sufficient.)

Sec. 2. In the second column, should be set down the Runs made by each player.

Sec. 3. In the third column, should be placed the Base-hits made by each player. A Base-hit should be scored in the following cases,

When a batted ball strikes Fair Ground out of reach of the Fielders, thus permitting the batsman to reach First Base.

When a batted ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder in motion who cannot recover himself in time to have the batsman put out at First Base.

When a batted ball is hit so swiftly to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to have the batsman put out before reaching First Base. In case of doubt over this class of batted balls, a Base-hit should be scored and the Fielder exempted from an error.

When a batted ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot handle the ball in time to have the batsman put out before reaching First Base.

When a base-runner (except the batsman who has

become a base-runner) is declared out for being hit by a batted ball.

(It would be absurd to have the batsman credited with a base-hit and charged with an out, on the same batted ball. The old Rule failed to make this exception as above.)

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire standing on Fair Ground, as in Rule 48, Sec. 5.

(It should be understood that no Base-hit is to be scored in case of batted balls which fall to the ground between, or in the vicinity of, two or more Fielders on account of a misunderstanding as to which one was to try to catch it ; such a batted ball is not "out of reach of the Fielders," as defined above.)

Sec. 4. In the fourth column, shall be recorded each Sacrifice-hit, which shall be credited to the batsman who, when less than two men are out, advances a base-runner a base, by a Bunt-hit which results in the putting out of the batsman only, or would so result were it not for an error.

(The old Rule defines a Sacrifice-hit as "a bunt sacrifice-hit," thus almost defining a term by the same term.

It should be noted that a Bunt-hit has already been defined (Rule 40) as "an *attempt* by a batsman to place a slowly-moving Fair Hit within the Infield," etc. The idea of *intent* or *purpose* which must be intimately associated with every Sacrifice-hit is conveyed by the word "attempt." It is essential to a Sacrifice-hit that the Bunt-hit should be intentional, but it is not essential that the batsman shall have aimed and intended to be put out on that Bunt-hit, as already explained in the comment on Rule 68.)

FIELDING.

Sec. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be placed in the fifth column. When a

batsman is declared out for a Foul Strike or for failing to bat in proper order, the out shall be credited to the Catcher ; and, whenever a batsman is declared out by Rule 45, Sec. 9, the out shall be credited to the Pitcher.

(The last sentence is new. It is perhaps fitting that the Pitcher should have the credit of the out, if he effects the hitting of a "pop-fly" when players are on bases waiting to advance.)

Sec. 6. In the sixth column, shall be set down the number of times a player "assists." An Assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out ; or, in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly and in such a manner that an out results or would result, if no error were made. In general, an assist should be credited to a player who makes a play in time to put a base-runner out, even if the players who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting. The Pitcher shall be credited with an Assist whenever a third Strike is declared in accordance with Rule 43, Secs. 1, 2, 5, or 6.

(The last sentence has been added to the old Rule which did not refer clearly, if at all, to the strike-outs effected by the Pitcher.)

ERRORS.

Sec. 7. In the seventh column, shall be placed the number of Errors made by each Fielder. An Error shall be any failure to put out a player when the chance is offered, or any misplay which allows a base-runner to advance one or more bases.

(The old Rule was so worded that a Foul Hit, not caught, was not an Error unless the batsman subsequently reached First Base, thus having advanced a base on the muffed Fly-ball. But every misplay

should be called an Error, and the revised Rule reads to that effect. In the instance cited, a catch would hasten the game and lessen the Pitcher's work. Furthermore, the new Rule does not exclude from the error-column Passed Balls by the Catcher and Wild Pitches, bases on Balls, Illegal Deliveries, Balks or cases of batsman hit by a pitched ball—misplays by the Pitcher. It is the duty of the Pitcher and Catcher to avoid these misplays, and their skill and efficiency is largely estimated by their ability to do so. It should be possible to see the record of their successes and failures, by rapidly running the eye along the proper horizontal line of figures in the tabulated score. It is of no consequence that the total of the error-column would thus be considerably increased as a rule; because the score should show facts. Nor does it matter that the Pitcher and Catcher would usually be charged with more errors than players in other positions; for they are to be judged by independent standards. Removal of these plays to an inconspicuous place in the closely-printed summary under the tabulated score partially conceals the short-comings of some players, and one incentive to improvement is thus removed; this transfer to the summary is also unfair to the better Pitchers and Catchers, who are brought down toward the level of the inferior ones, in proportion as the misplays of the latter are less glaringly recorded.)

Sec. 8. A Stolen Base shall be scored in the following cases,

Whenever the base-runner advances a base unaided by an error or by the batsman.

Whenever he advances more than one base on a base-hit by another player; or on a caught Fly-Ball; or on an Infield-out (or attempted out), provided there is, in each case, a possible chance and an actual attempt to put him out.

(According to the old Rule, a Stolen Base is simply

an *attempt* to steal a base regardless of assistance derived from an Error. While it is only too true that every effort should be made to improve and encourage base-running, the number of base-runners must be very small, if any, who are led to make a start from estimating that an Error is likely to be made and that they will thus obtain credit for a Stolen Base; for a base-runner will usually run, without any inducement like this, if he thinks that an Error of some kind is probable (always assuming that stealing a base is the proper move to make at the time). And whether any player is thus induced to start or not, it certainly seems like a falsification of the score to credit a player with something he has not accomplished according to long-established ideas. For the term "Stolen Base" usually suggests the idea of a base gained solely by a base-runner's efforts and skill, and rightly so. Moreover, to score a Stolen Base, as the old Rule permits, when a base-runner slides beyond the base and is put out, is not only to excuse carelessness or lack of skill but also to reward it. Starting and arriving are the two critical acts and the main tests of skill; the Rule, therefore, should contain nothing tending to condone what are usually slipshod finishes and thus lower the standard. The old Rule is adapted to improving the base-running on paper rather than in fact. The revision, therefore, excludes cases where the base-runner is aided by Errors or overruns a base and is put out.

If there is a real desire to encourage and improve base-running, an extremely effective way would be to enforce the Balk Rule, as here revised or as it reads in any code of Rules for many years passed; and perhaps more important still, Rule 29 regarding the Pitcher's position and delivery of the ball, particularly the portion which, in the revision at least, requires a *distinct* pause, after feinting to throw to a base, before delivering the ball to the batsman.)

EARNED RUNS.

Sec. 9. An Earned Run shall be scored every time a base-runner makes a Run as in Rule 53, unaided by Errors and before chances have been offered to put out the side.

(Reference to Rule 53 is necessary for precision. The old Rule reads, "every time the player reaches home base," etc. Not *every* time; he may have been seen to "cut" a base by the Umpire, he may have passed another base-runner in the base-line, etc.)

THE SUMMARY.

Rule 71. The Summary shall contain,

Sec. 1. The number of Earned Runs made by each club.

Sec. 2. The names of the players making two-base hits and the number made by each.

Sec. 3. The names of the players making three-base hits and the number made by each.

Sec. 4. The names of the players making home-runs and the number made by each.

Sec. 5. The number of players on whom three Strikes were called and the names of these players.

("Number of men struck out," in the old Rule, is liable to mislead; the score should show, as an indication of the Pitcher's skill and the batsman's lack of it, on how many players three Strikes have been called, without regard to whether these players were struck out or not.)

Sec. 6. The number of bases on Balls and the names of the players who received them.

(The old Rule does not include the names of the players, but it is often desirable to know them.)

Sec. 7. The number of players hit by a pitched ball and their names.

(The names have been included here as in Sec. 6.)

Sec. 8. The names of the players who have stolen bases and the number stolen by each.

Sec. 9. The number of double plays and triple plays made by each club and the names of the players taking part in them.

Sec. 10. The number of Passed Balls by each Catcher.

Sec. 11. The number of Wild Pitches by each Pitcher.

Sec. 12. All other entries which are necessary to make a complete synopsis of the events of the Game.

(This new Section refers to the less usual occurrences such as failure to bat in turn, Foul Strike, interference with a Fielder, failure to run in the three-foot lane, etc.)

Sec. 13. The duration of the Game.

Sec. 14. The name of the Umpire.

(The sections of this Rule have been rearranged so as to group, at the beginning, those pertaining to batting and base-running, followed by those pertaining to fielding.)

INDEX.

	Rule.	Section.
Appeal, Umpire shall not wait for,	51	
By Captains only,	56	1
Assist, defined ; scoring of,	70	6
Balk, defined,	32	1, 2
Ball, The, weight and size,	14	1
Number for use,	14	2
Property of winner,	14	3
Certified by Secretary,	14	3
When unfit for use,	14	4
In play after Foul Hit, etc.,	34	
Batted outside of Ground,	41, 42	
Fair, definition of,	30	
Unfair, definition of,	31	
Dead, definition of,	33	
Block, definition of, etc.,	35	1-3
Passed, definition of,	68C	
" recorded in Summary,	71	10
Pitched, hit by, recorded in Summary,	71	7
Bases, The, position and size,	9	
First, Second and Third, material,	12	
Home-base, material and arrangement,	11	
Order and manner of touching,	47	
Returning to,	49	
Base-runner entitled to,	48	
Stolen, defined,	70	8
" recorded in Summary,	71	8
On Balls,	71	6
Base-hits, defined ; recorded in tabulated score,	70	3
Base-runner,		
Is out,		
Interfering with Catcher after third Strike, 50		1
Caught Fair Hit,	50	2
Caught third Strike,	50	3
Touched before reaching First Base,	50	4
Thrown out at First Base,	50	5
Failure to run within Three-foot Lines,	50	6
Running three feet out of base-line,	50	7
Interfering with a Fielder,	50	8
Touched off a base,	50	9
Return on caught Fly-ball,	50	10
Forced out,	50	11
Hit by batted ball,	50	12
Failure to touch bases,	50	13
Return after Foul Hit not caught, or "Time," 50		14

INDEX—Continued.

	Rule.	Section.
For interference of preceding base-runner,	50	15
Without appeal,	51	
Hit by batted ball, Base-hit scored, . . .	70	3
Substitute for,	27	3
May run without being put out,	35	2
Hold base on Block-ball,	35	3
Entitled to take one base,	48	
Returning to bases,	49	
Bat, The, material and dimensions,	15	
Batsman,		
Batsman's Lines,	10	
Order of batting	36	
May occupy part of Catcher's territory, .	37	2
Is out,		
Failing to bat in turn,	45	1
Failing to appear within one minute,	45	2
Caught Foul Fly,	45	3
Foul Strike,	45	4
Interference with Catcher,	45	5
Three Strikes called when base-run-		
ner is at First Base,	45	6
Intentional Foul Hit after two Strikes,	45	7
Hit by pitched ball on third Strike, .	45	8
To prevent double play,	45	9
Foul Hit on Bunt-hit after two		
Strikes,	45	10
Without appeal,	51	
Becomes a base-runner,	46	
Batting, scoring of,	70	1-4
Betting, forbidden,	60	
Captain, must be playing in the Game,	16	
Must not address the spectators,	62	
Captain's and Coachers' Lines,	6	
Catcher, The,		
His glove, etc.,	19	2
His territory,	37	2
Catcher's Lines,	4	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		
enclose space for three		
men,	37	2
Coacher,		
Position to be occupied,	6, 37, 52	
Expelled from game,	52	
Restricted language,	52	
Number of coaches,	37	1
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	52	
Crowd, entering field,	63	

INDEX—Continued.

	Rule.	Section.
Delivery, Illegal, defined,	29A	
Diamond, The, to lay out,	2	
Double play, scored in Summary,	71	9
Error, defined ; scoring Errors,	70	7
Fair Ground, defined,	38	
Field, The, who shall occupy,	61	
Field-Rules,	60-63	
Fielder, defined,	68D	
Fielding, scoring of,	70	5-7
Fines, infliction of,	59	1-5
Notification of to Secretary,	59	4
If not paid,	59	4
First Baseman, size of glove, etc.,	19	2
Fitness of Ground for beginning Game,	28	
" " " " continuing Game,	58	
Foul Ground, defined,	39	
Foul Lines, to lay out,	3	
Foul Strike, defined,	44	
Foul Tip, defined,	39	
Game, The,		
Time for beginning,	21	1
Number of Innings to constitute,	21	2
Tie-game,	22	
Drawn Game,	23	
Duration of, recorded in Summary,	71	13
Called Game,	24	
Forfeited Game,	25, 63	
No Game,	26	
Gloves, size, etc.,	19	2
Ground, The,		
Description,	1	
Fitness of for beginning play,	28	
" " continuing "	58	
Hit, Fair, defined,	38	
Foul, "	39	
Bunt, "	40	
Base, " and place in tabulated score,	70	3
Two-base, recorded in Summary,	71	2
Three-base,	71	3
Sacrifice, defined ; place in tabulated score,	70	5
Home-Run, base-runners entitled to,	42	
Recorded in Summary,	71	4
Home-base, material and arrangement,	11	
Infield, The, to lay out,	2	
Inning, choice of,	28	
Definition of,	67	

INDEX—Continued.

	Rule.	Section.
Judge of fitness of Ground for beginning a game,	28	
Legal, defined,	69	
Lines,		
Foul,	3	
Catcher's,	4	
Players',	5	
Captain's and Coachers',	6	
Three-foot,	7	
Batsman's,	10	
Marked with chalk, etc.,	13	
Manager, shall not go on playing-field,	56	1
Fines upon,	59	4
Shall not address spectators,	56	1
" " " " " "	62	
Shall remain on Players' Bench,	56	1
" " " " " "	61	
Order to be preserved,	63	
Outs, recorded in tabulated score,	70	5
Pitch, Wild, defined,	68B	
Recorded in Summary,	71	11
Pitcher, The, position in field,	17	
Delivery of ball,	29	
Pitcher's Plate, position and size,	8	
Plate, Pitcher's, position and size,	8	
" Play," when called, etc.,	57	
Defined,	64	
Play, double, and triple; recorded in Summary,	71	9
Ball in,	34	
Players, The, number of in a Game,	16	
Their positions,	17	
Shall not sit among the spectators,	18	
Must be in uniform,	19	1
Device for sole of shoe,	19	1
Their gloves,	19	2
Their Benches, position, etc.,	20	
Must remain on Players' Bench,	37	1
Must not cross Catcher's territory,	37	2
Must, when at bat, avoid Fielders,	37	3
Removal from playing-field,	59	5
Shall not address spectators,	62	
Players' Lines,	5	
Players' Benches,	20	
Pool-selling, forbidden,	60	
Put-outs, recorded in the tabulated score,	70	5
Removal of players,	52	
" " " " " "	59	5

INDEX—Continued.

	Rule.	Section.
Run, defined,	53	
Place in tabulated score,	70	2
Earned, defined,	70	9
“ recorded in Summary,	71	1
Sacrifice-hit, defined; recorded in tabulated score,	70	4
Scoring, general Rules for,	71, 72	
Time-at-bat,	70	1
Runs,	70	2
Base-hits, place in score; defined,	70	3
Sacrifice-hits, place in score; defined,	70	4
Put-outs,	70	5
Assists, place in score; defined,	70	6
Errors, place in score; defined,	70	7
Stolen Bases, defined,	70	8
Earned Runs, defined,	70	9
Summary,	71	
Earned Runs,	71	1
Two-base hits,	71	2
Three-base hits,	71	3
Home-runs,	71	4
Three Strikes called on batsman,	71	5
Bases on Balls,	71	6
Hit by pitched ball,	71	7
Stolen Bases,	71	8
Passed Balls,	71	9
Wild Pitches,	71	10
Other entries,	71	11
Duration of Game,	71	12
Name of Umpire,	71	13
Shoes of players, non-slipping devices on,	19	1
Strike, defined,	43	
Foul, defined,	44	
“ scoring to credit of Catcher,	70	5
Substitutes, one or more for each Game,	27	1
May be introduced at any time,	27	2
For a base-runner,	27	3
Three-foot Lines, defined,	7	
“Time,” when called,	57	
Called in case of Block-Ball,	35	3
Defined,	65	
Tie-game, defined,	22	
Time-at-bat, defined,	68	
Recorded in tabulated score,	70	1
Triple play, scored in Summary,	71	9
Umpire, The, shall not be changed,	54	

INDEX—Continued.

	Rule.	Section.
Umpire, The,		
Shall be master of the field, . . .	55	1
Has absolute power,	55	2
Appealed to by Captains only, :	56	1
On Ground-Rules, etc.,	56	2
Must compel continuous playing, .	56	3
Must call every Ball, Strike, etc.,	56	4
Calling "Play" and "Time," . .	57	
Judge of fitness of field, after Game		
has begun,	58	
Inflicting fines,	59	1-3
Must notify Secretary of fines, . .	59	4
Removing player in addition to fine,	59	5
Shall not address spectators, . .	62	
Hit by batted ball, Base-hit scored,	70	3
Name of, in Summary,	71	14
Wild Pitch, defined,	68B	
Recorded in Summary,	71	11

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS

BASED ON THE

RULES AND POINTS OF PLAY.

A thorough knowledge of the Rules even among players and persons long familiar with the game is much rarer than is perhaps generally supposed, and the following questions have been prepared with a view to offering a test of knowledge of the Rules and of their application to points of play in a game. As a decision based on a mere impression or personal belief would be by no means satisfactory on a contested point in a game, the answers should be coupled, in every instance, with the substance at least of the Rule or Rules which pertain to the case. If no such Rule exists, this fact should be positively known. Furthermore, there should be the ability to answer with considerable promptness; for, in case of Umpire, Captain or player at least, there is little time for deliberation. Nor should it be necessary to consult the Rules themselves for assistance; the Umpire can seldom do it with dignity: the Captain who fumbles through the Guide is apt to make his point just *after* the Umpire has spoken (he often speaks wrong and even knows it as he speaks; but experience unfortunately has taught him to speak but once, or, if he speaks again, simply to repeat); and the player, in lieu of the Guide, reflects and is put out while he thinks.

The answers, however, have been appended for final consultation and comparison.

1. With two men out, A hits a grounder which is fielded to, and held at, First Base, after he passes that base and after a base-runner from Third Base touches Home-base. A, however, is declared out for failing to touch First Base. It is claimed that the Run counts, as it was made before the third man was put out. Does it count?

2. A base-runner starts from First Base for Second Base and, as the first pitched ball hits the batsman and rolls away, reaches Third Base. The base-runner then returns through the Diamond by the Pitcher's Plate to First Base. The ball is thrown to Second Base and the base-runner claimed out. Is he out?

3. A batted ball strikes the Pitcher on the foot and hits a base-runner as he passes over, and is in contact with, Second Base. Another base-runner reaches Home-base after the first base-runner is hit. Does this count as a Run, there being two out before the ball was struck?

4. A base-runner at First Base does not return and touch that base, after a Foul Hit which is not caught, but remains standing some six feet away from First Base. On receiving the next pitched ball, the Catcher quickly throws to the First Baseman standing on his base, while the base-runner reaches Second Base in safety. It is claimed that the base-runner is out. Is he out, and why?

5. With the bases full, two men out and the score 5-5, in the last half of the ninth inning, a batted ball hits the Umpire on the leg while standing behind the Pitcher; and the Second Baseman holds the ball on Second Base ahead of a base-runner from First Base. A base-runner from Third Base reaches Home-base on the play. What is the score now?

6. Base-runners at First Base and at Second Base start to steal the next base; the Catcher throws to Second Base, as that is his only chance for an out,—the other base-runner being too far advanced toward

Third Base. The ball hits the Umpire standing back of the Pitcher's Plate. What decision should the Umpire give?

7. With two men on bases, two out, the score 5-3 against the side at bat, in the last half of the ninth inning, a batsman makes a 100-yard Fair Hit over the fence, and two men score. The ball, which hit a post outside the fence and bounded into the Ground, is returned in time for the player who made the hit to be touched with it just before reaching Home-base. What is the score?

8. A batsman tries to make a Bunt-hit; the ball strikes Fair Ground and rolls over Home-base to Foul Ground. The Umpire calls "Foul Ball," but the Captain of the side at bat maintains that there is no authority in the Rules for such a decision. Which is right?

9. Base-runners A, B and C are on First Base, Second Base and Third Base respectively with no one out. A, in running towards Second Base, is struck by a ball batted by D, and the Second Baseman gets the ball to First Base ahead of D. B and C reach Home-base on the play. What should be the Umpire's decision in full?

10. Base-runners A and B are on First Base and Second Base respectively, with two men out. A long safe Hit is made and A, running much faster than B, overtakes and passes him between Home-base and Third Base touching Home-base just ahead of him. The Catcher touches A with the ball after he has passed the Home-base and just before B touches it. What is the score now, if it stood 2-0 against the side at bat when the hit was made?

11. Base-runners A and B are on Second Base and Third Base respectively. B starts for Home-base on a short Passed Ball and A runs to Third Base and holds it. B is caught between bases and, after running back and forth for a time, makes a final plunge for

Third Base but is touched out with the ball. Base-runner A, holding Third Base at the moment the out is declared, and seeing B rushing toward him, suddenly starts for Second Base and reaches it in safety; but finds a base-runner from First Base already there. Both players are touched with the ball as they stand touching Second Base. What is the decision here?

12. With the bases full and two men out, a Fly-ball drops safely in front of the Center Fielder and two base-runners reach Home-base. After this, a base-runner at First Base (who "thought there was only one out") gets under way for Second Base but is touched with the ball by a Fielder waiting for him in the base-line. Do the two runs count? Would the decision be different if the ball had been held on Second Base before the arrival there of the base-runner from First Base?

13. With a base-runner on First Base, the batsman forces him out at Second Base, but the ball is not thrown to First Base, as there is no chance there for an out. The batsman, however, is claimed out for running outside the Three-foot Lines. Is he out, granting that the Umpire noticed his movements?

14. (a) Who decides upon the fitness of conditions for beginning a game? Who, for continuing a game which has been interrupted?

(b) In case of dispute about the order of batting, who decides the question, and on what does the decision rest?

15. (a) Under what conditions may a Stolen Base be credited after a caught Fly-ball? Under these conditions, may a player be credited with a Stolen Base, if he advance a base after a Foul Fly is caught?

(b) If a base-runner barely scores from Second Base on a single Base-hit, is there any ground for scoring a Stolen Base?

(c) Name the ways, if any, in which a Stolen Base can be effected, exclusive of "steals" on the Catcher.

16. (a) A batted ball is seen to hit a tall pole standing outside the fence on Foul Ground, and bound towards, and disappear over, Fair Ground. Is this a Foul Hit or Fair Hit?

(b) A batted ball first hits the enclosing fence "fair" but bounds over the Foul Line; the first ground which it touches is Foul Ground. Is this a Foul Hit or Fair Hit?

(c) A batted ball first touches Third Base on the part which happens to lie on Foul Ground, and rolls to Foul Ground. Is this a Foul Hit?

(d) A ball batted directly to the ground rolls along Foul Ground, finally passing over Third Base to Fair Ground. Is this a Fair Hit or Foul Hit?

(e) A Fly-Ball first hits the upper end of a long post fixed in Foul Ground but overhanging Fair Ground, and drops to Foul Ground. Is this a Fair Hit or Foul Hit?

17. Representing the players of a club and their order of batting by 1, 2, 3, 9, No. 2 bats when it is the turn of No. 1; with no one out, he is given a base on Balls. The Umpire's attention is then called to the error in order, by the Captain of the side in the field. What should his decision be? Who bats next?

18. With none out, No. 9 bats when No. 8 should, and hits a Foul Fly, which is caught. The error in order is then discovered and reported to the Umpire, by the Captain of the side in the field. How many are now out? Who is the next batsman?

19. With none out, No. 3 bats in the turn of No. 2 and makes a Base-Hit. No. 4 then makes a Foul Hit which is not caught. It is claimed that one of these players is out. Which one is out and why?

20. No. 3 bats in the turn of No. 2 and is hit on the leg by a pitched ball in making the third Strike. It is then pointed out that No. 3 was out of turn. How many are out? Is the Pitcher credited with a strike-out

or charged with hitting a batsman? Who bats next?

21. The batsman, in making a Foul Hit (not caught), steps on the Home-base. What should the Umpire do, if anything?

22. A batted ball first hits a bat lying on Fair Ground near the Foul Line and strikes a base-runner who is standing near Third Base on Foul Ground. What is the full decision?

23. With the score 2-2, bases full and none out, the batsman in reaching for a curve accidentally steps on the Home-base and makes a Fair Hit which strikes a base-runner going toward Second Base; and base-runners from Second Base and Third Base reach Home-base. How many are now out and what is the score?

24. Batsman No. 3 makes a Home-Run, after two are out, sending three players over the Home-base ahead of him. Just as the Pitcher is about to deliver the ball to the next batsman, the Captain of the side in the field claims that No. 3 took the turn of No. 2. An out is allowed. The Captain of the side at bat then maintains that there can be no question that at least three Runs are legal, or even four, because the base-runners crossed Home-base long before the third man was out. Is he right? What is the score now?

25. In the last half of the ninth inning, with the score 0-0, one out, and base-runners on First Base and Third Base, the batsman makes his third Strike; the ball escapes from the Catcher and rolls against the foot of the Umpire standing behind. The Catcher quickly recovers the ball and throws it to the Second Baseman in time for him to touch the base-runner from First Base before he reaches Second Base. The base-runner at Third Base reaches Home-base just after the other base-runner is touched at Second Base. The Captain of the side at bat claims that the ball was a Dead Ball, and that the base-runner touched at Second Base was not out. Is this so? What is the score now?

26. With the bases full and none out, a base-runner standing erect, with both feet on Third Base, is hit by a line Fly-ball which is clearly going to Foul Ground, and finally drops there. This base-runner and another from Second Base reach Home-base, while the batsman reaches Second Base. What is the decision here?

27. Is it legal for an Umpire to call a base-runner out, without appeal, for running outside the Three-foot Lines? May a Balk and an Illegal Delivery be declared without appeal? What are the cases in which no decision may be given by the Umpire except on appeal?

28. With base-runners at Second Base and Third Base, a batted ball hits the Umpire standing behind the Pitcher, and then a base-runner moving toward Third Base; both base-runners reach Home-base in safety. If there were two out before the ball was struck, and the score 5-4 against the side at bat, what is the score now?

Under similar conditions, if the batted ball had struck the Pitcher, the Umpire and the base-runner from Second Base, in that order, and both base-runners had reached Home-base safely, what would the score have been?

29 (a) A player makes a hit good for a Home-Run, but the Umpire notices that he does not touch Second Base. The ball is returned to the Second Baseman, who, by chance, steps on Second Base as he walks in. The Umpire declares the player out who made the hit. Is this legal, no appeal having been made?

(b) A batsman strikes at, and misses, a pitched ball which hits the forward corner of the Home-base (which happens to protrude), and the ball rebounds to the Pitcher. A strong protest is made that this is not a Strike. Do the Rules offer any basis for this protest?

(c) How is a Block-ball defined? Can a pitched ball become a Block-ball?

30. After a Foul Hit (not caught), a base-runner returns to First Base, but leaves it before the ball is held by the Pitcher touching the Pitcher's Plate. The Pitcher, still off the Plate, overthrows to First Base, and the base-runner goes to Second Base. But the Right Fielder recovers the ball and throws it to the Second Baseman, who touches the base-runner standing on the base and claims an out. Is the player out?

31. With the score 1-0, in favor of the side in the field, in the first half of the ninth inning, one man out, base-runner A on First Base and base-runner B on Second Base, the batsman makes a Fair Hit along the right Foul Line; A and B reach Home-base. The Umpire and the Pitcher of the side in the field having noticed that A failed to touch Second Base, and that the batsman did not touch First Base, the Pitcher runs and touches with the ball the batsman standing on Second Base and then the base, claiming the batsman and A out. Has the Pitcher done the right thing? What is the score?

32. In the last half of the ninth inning, with two men out, the score 10-8 against the side at bat and three men on bases, the batsman makes a Hit good for a Home-Run, sending in the base-runners. After the batsman has reached Home-base, the ball is thrown to First Base, and he is declared out for not touching that base. What is the score now, and why? -

33. (a) With three runs necessary to win, the bases full and two out, in the last half of the ninth inning, a batsman makes a Hit good for a Home-Run. He overtakes the immediately preceding base-runner between Third Base and Home-base and both base-runners cross the Home-base in proper order, in addition to the two others who have already crossed, before the ball is returned to the Infield. But the batsman failed to touch Second Base and is declared out when the ball is sent there and held. Who wins the game?

(b) Under the same conditions, with four runs required to win, the batsman reaches Home-base on his Fair Hit, but is given out, as before, for not touching Second Base,—the ball having been held at that base. But the Captain of the side at bat maintains that, under the conditions, all runs which crossed the Home-base, before the third man was given out, should count; and that furthermore no out may be legally declared at Second Base, because the Game was then over when four base-runners had come in and the Umpire's jurisdiction had ceased. Is this so? What is the score?

34. With base-runner A at First Base and B at Third Base, A runs unhindered to Second Base and touches it; he then returns half way to First Base hoping an attempt will be made to run him down, allowing the other base-runner to score. Is A's plan a good one?

35. (a) A batsman knocks a Fly-ball (Foul Hit) which the Catcher muffs, and afterwards is thrown out in running to First Base. Should the Catcher be charged with an error or not? Why?

(a) With the bases full and no one out, the batsman knocks a Fly-ball (Fair Hit) which is muffed by the Pitcher. Is this an error, and why?

36. With two men out in the last half of the ninth inning, base-runners A at Second Base and B at Third Base, and the score 2-0 in favor of the visiting club, the side first at bat, the ball, on a missed Strike, escapes from the Catcher, touches the Umpire and rolls towards the Catcher's fence. B reaches Home-base, while A is touched with the ball before touching the base, by the Pitcher standing at Home-base and receiving the ball from the Catcher. The Captain of the home-club maintains that both A and B were entitled to take one base and, as the ball was "dead," A is not out but may return to Third Base. Is this so?

37. (a) No. 3 is batting when No. 2 should. A

base-runner takes Second Base on a Passed Ball and, on the next pitched ball, No. 3 strikes out. The Captain of the side in the field now claims that No. 2 is out and the base-runner should return to First Base from Second Base. What is the decision ?

(b) If, in the case above, the Umpire alone noticed the error in the order of batting, should he declare an out, if no appeal has been made ?

38. The long-established order of batting in a club has been S, F, N, etc. (designating players by their initials), but their Captain, by mistake, writes the list F, S, N, etc., and hands it to the Umpire before the Game. In the Game, S bats when the list calls for F and makes a Base-hit, followed by F, who also makes a Base-hit. N is then claimed out for not batting in turn after S ; and F is also claimed out for failing to bat in turn before S. Are these claims valid ? Who is the next batsman ?

39. A dispute arises in the third inning over the order of batting ; the Umpire remembers that the order followed in the first inning was A, C, B, etc. ; but B has just become a base-runner, having batted after A. On consulting the list handed him before the Game, the Umpire finds that the official order is A, B, C, etc. The Captain of the side in the field then says he must either have C out for not batting after A, according to the order followed at the start ; or B for not batting, in the first inning, after A, according to the official order. Which course should the Umpire pursue ?

40. In the last half of the ninth inning, with one man out, bases full and the score 2-0 against the side at bat, base-runners A, B and C are on First Base, Second Base and Third Base respectively. The batsman makes a Hit good for a Home-Run. After four men have crossed the Home-base, the ball is held at Second Base and A given out for not touching that base. How does the score stand now, and why ?

ANSWERS.

1. The exact moment when the third man was put out in this case is of no importance ; the fact that he failed to legally hold First Base (*i. e.*, never reached it, in a legal sense) prevents any run being scored on the play. See Rule 53 and also the comment appended to revised Rule 53.

2. The base-runner would be out if old Rule 47 is taken as it reads ; for it exempts the base-runner from re-touching all the bases only "on a foul hit." As the present instance is that of a Dead Ball, the base-runner would be out according to the letter of the old Rule. But it was never intended that a base-runner should be out in a case like this ; and, by revised Rule 47, he would not be.

3. The Run counts because the batted ball hit a Fielder before touching the base-runner, and the latter is, therefore, not out. (Rule 50, Sec. 12.)

4. The old Rules furnished no definite answer in a case like this. It might perhaps be inferred from Rule 50, Sec. 14, that the base-runner could not be put out after the ball, as in the present case, had been delivered to the batsman ; and new Sec. 14 to Rule 50 states this positively, by including Foul Hits, not caught. The base-runner is not out and may remain at Second Base.

An attempt was made in Rule 34 of the code of 1895 to meet this situation, by declaring that the ball should not be in play, after a Foul Hit, not caught, until the Umpire had called "Play." This formality, however, was not practiced by Umpires ; it would have been necessary in a case like that in Question 4 for the Umpire to call to the base-runner and order him to touch the base, and refuse to call "Play" until he did. This would be a fussy procedure of no value,

because, in the present case, the base-runner gains no advantage, nor does the side in the field suffer any disadvantage by the base-runner's failure to re-touch the base, because he would be able to get a "lead" of five or six feet in any case. The base-runner in 1895, even if the Umpire had not called "Play," perhaps had a right to assume that the ball was in play, if the Pitcher delivered the ball to the batsman; at any rate, he could not afford to rest on the base, especially if the batsman happened to hit the pitched ball. The instances must have been very rare where a batsman was called back or a pitched ball declared void, because the Umpire had not put the ball in play by calling "Play." The latter formality has been dropped from revised Rule 34. Practically speaking, it is not necessary that a base-runner should actually re-touch a base; to return to the vicinity of it is sufficient. But he, of course, incurs more than usual risk of being put out, up to the time the Pitcher delivers the ball to the batsman; he may be put out by a quick throw, without being touched.

5. The score is 6-5 in favor of the side last at bat; each base-runner (including the batsman who has become a base-runner) may take one base, by Rule 48, Sec. 5.

6. By Rule 49, Sec. 4, both base-runners should return to their bases. It would seem like an injustice, however, to send back the base-runner who has stolen Third Base without being aided in the least by the Umpire's interference with the thrown ball, and, in fact, was so near Third Base, *before* the ball was thrown, that it was useless to try to get him out. But it would seem better to have a uniform application of a definite, inflexible Rule than to "leave it to the discretion of the Umpire" for numerous modifications and applications to special cases, most of which would be attended with a general debate on the merits of the case.

7. The score is 6-5 in favor of the side last at bat. See Rule 42. The fact that a Fair Hit "goes over the fence" entitles a batsman to a Home-Run; the Rule says nothing about balls which bound back or are thrown back over the fence. Umpires have not always followed this Rule; there should be a uniform application of it, without regard to special cases or accidental features like bounding back, existence of small doors in the fence which permit quick recovery of the ball, etc.

8. The Captain is right; that is, according to old Rule 39 (Foul Hit), which refers to batted balls rolling outside the Foul Lines "between Home and First or Home and Third Bases." Evidently the Bunt-hit in question is not of this description, for it rolled *over* Home-base, and not *between* it and some other base. This would, therefore, be a Fair Hit, by the old code. That this is not a mere quibble may be shown by reference to an analogous case which is more familiar,—that of a ball batted to the ground, rolling along the Diamond and finally passing over Third Base to Foul Ground. This is so common an instance that the Hit is at once seen to be Fair, without reference to any Rule. But the authority for this decision lies in the same Rule referred to above which turns on the word "between." In the instance given, the ball passes *over* Third Base and not *between* it and Home-base, and is, therefore, a Fair Hit. It is hardly necessary, however, to say that the Bunt-hit in Question 8 should be regarded as a Foul Hit; and new Rule 39 includes it as such, by the use of the phrase "before reaching First Base or Third Base."

9. The Umpire should apply Rule 50, Sec. 12, and declare A out for being hit by the ball; allow D to remain at First Base; and send B back to Second Base and C to Third Base.

10. The score remains 2-0 against the side at bat. See Rule 47. A cannot legally touch a base ahead of the preceding base-runner, B. The fact that A has

touched Home-base affords him no safety at all ; he is out when touched by the Catcher, and, as this (third) out is effected before B touches the Home-base, B does not score. See Rule 53.

11. A is out by Rule 47. He was legally entitled to hold Third Base at the moment B was touched with the ball and put out, and consequently was not entitled to return and hold Second Base. Up to the moment B was put out, A held Third Base conditionally ; and then, on the instant, permanently,—at least until forced by a batsman to vacate it.

Lest it be thought improbable that A could get back safely to Second Base, it is only necessary to say that B proved a lively victim and required the presence, or at least the attention, of the whole nine in the field, and A, therefore, easily ran back unhindered.

12. The Runs do not count, as the third man is put out “in the same manner as in running to First Base,” *i. e.*, “forced out.” It is immaterial whether the base-runner be touched or the ball be held on the base. Nor does the time when the third out is effected have any bearing on the situation.

13. The batsman is not out, by Rule 50, Sec. 6, because the ball was not thrown to First Base.

14. (a) The Captain of the home-club, by Rule 28, is sole judge of fitness of conditions for beginning a game; and the Umpire, by revised Rule 58, for continuing a game.

(b) The Umpire decides from the list given him before the game, by each Captain. See Rule 36.

15. (a) A Stolen Base may be credited after a caught Fly-ball, if a base-runner advance a base, provided an attempt is made to put him out and there is a chance to do so. It is immaterial whether the Fly-ball which is caught be Fair or Foul. See Rule 70, Sec. 8.

(b) If a base-runner barely reaches Home-base from Second Base on a Base-hit, he should, by Rule

70, Sec. 8, be credited with a Stolen Base. "Barely" should convey the idea that a possible chance for putting him out existed, and that an attempt was made to do so.

(c) Exclusive of "steals" on the Catcher, a Stolen Base should be credited to a base-runner who advances a base as in (a), or makes two bases on a single Hit by another player as in (b), or makes two bases on an Infield-out or attempted out, provided there is a chance to put him out and an attempt is made to do so. Rule 70, Sec. 8.

16. (a) This is a Foul Hit because the ball first hits an object on Foul Ground. See Rule 39. The point where a ball disappears over the fence is taken into account only when the ball goes out of sight, without hitting a person or object, when Rules 38 and 39 cannot be applied.

(b) This is a Fair Hit, by Rule 38, because the ball first hits an object on Fair Ground.

(c) This is a Fair Hit because the ball first hits an object which, by Rule 9, should lie wholly on Fair Ground. The Umpire has a right to assume that the base is in proper position, although it is true that it may become twisted out of position either by purpose or accident, owing to a loose strap or other cause; the Umpire's duties are difficult enough without asking him to discriminate as to portions of a base. It is the duty of the side in the field, in a case like this, to see that the base is properly placed or to call attention to the defect.

(d) This is a Foul Hit because it did not pass to Fair Ground *before* reaching Third Base. See Rule 39.

(e) This is a Fair Hit because the ball first hit an object on Fair Ground or, more exactly, the equivalent of one; the position of the first point of contact of the ball with an object or person, with reference to Fair Ground or Foul Ground, is the criterion, as explained in the last part of revised Rule 39. The point

of contact here is over Fair Ground and the hit is, therefore, Fair.

17. The Umpire should declare No. 1 out for not batting in turn. No. 2 is the next batsman. See Rule 45, Sec. 1.

18. There is but one out and that one is No. 8, who failed to bat in turn. The next batsman is No. 9. See Rule 45, Sec. 1.

19. Neither No. 2, 3 or 4 is out. It was too late to declare No. 2 out for not batting in turn, after the ball had been delivered to No. 4, "the succeeding batsman," as the old Rule has it. No. 2 simply loses his turn, without being declared out. See Rule 45, Sec. 1.

20. No. 2 is the only out on this play, because he did not bat in turn,—it being too late to substitute him for No. 3, after the latter had become a base-runner on making a third Strike. The Pitcher gets neither credit nor charge, for the whole Time-at-bat of No. 3 is void and has no effect on the record or on the game. No. 3 is the next batsman. See Rule 45, Sec. 1.

21. The Umpire should call "Foul Strike" (Rule 44) and declare the batsman out, without waiting for an appeal (Rules 45, Sec. 4, and 51). By Rule 56, Sec. 4, the Umpire is required to call every Foul Strike as promptly as he would a Strike; and he must be on the watch for both and declare what he sees, with equal promptness.

22. This is a Fair Hit because the ball first hit an object on Fair Ground (Rule 38); and the base-runner is out for being hit by a Fair Hit. The batsman is allowed to take First Base only (Rule 50, Sec. 12).

23. There is one out, viz., the batsman who made a Foul Strike (Rules 44 and 45, Sec. 4). The base-runner who was hit by the batted ball was not out, because the ball was not in play when it hit him (Rule 34). As the ball is out of play, each base-runner must return to the base held when the ball was hit. The score, therefore, remains 2-2.

24. No. 2, who failed to take his turn, is the player declared out (Rule 45, Sec. 1). The Captain is wrong and the score remains unchanged. Perhaps the most effective, brief reply to him is that the third man out (No. 2) never reached First Base and, therefore, no runs can be scored (Rule 53). The latter part of Rule 45, Sec. 1, also states that no bases shall be run or runs scored, when a batsman is declared out for not batting in turn; but this part of the Rule might not be clearly in mind amid the excitement attending a timely Home-Run like this, and the Captain referred to might make the situation a little confusing for the Umpire, by maintaining that the out was not in force until it was declared; that it could not refer back (or date back) to the moment when No. 3 hit the ball; and that Runs which were made before the out was claimed and declared should count.

25. The batsman is, of course, out on three Strikes. See Rule 45, Sec. 6. The ball is not a Dead Ball, because it passed the Catcher before touching the Umpire (Rule 33); but each base-runner is entitled to one base (Rule 48, Sec. 4) and, therefore, the base-runner was not out at Second Base, and the base-runner from Third Base scored a run, making the score 1-0 in favor of the side at bat, with two men out.

26. The Hit is Fair because the ball first hit a person on, and wholly over, Fair Ground; and the base-runner on Third Base is, therefore, out. The base-runner from Second Base must return there, and the batsman must go back to First Base. See Rule 50, Sec. 12.

27. It is not only legal but the Umpire is required to do so. (Rule 50, Sec. 6 and Rule 51.)

By old Rule 56, Sec. 4, the Umpire was required to call every Balk as he would a Ball or Strike, but nothing was said of an Illegal Delivery. There is every reason why the latter also should be promptly declared, and the revised Rule includes it.

Old Rule 51 made an exception in two cases,—base-runner failing to return to base on a caught Fly-Ball, and after "Play" is called, on resuming the Game ; but the revised Rule drops even these for the reasons given in the comment after that Rule.

28. In this case, each base-runner is entitled to take one base (Rule 48, Sec. 5), and the base-runner who is struck is, of course, not out as will be seen from revised Rule 50, Sec. 12. The base-runner formerly on Second Base should be sent back to Third Base, as the ball is out of play (revised Rule 34). The score is 5-5 ; two are out as before the ball was hit.

The answer is exactly the same for the second part of the question.

29 (a) This is perfectly legal. The player is put out in accordance with Rule 50, Sec. 13 ; and Rule 51 reads that the Umpire shall declare the base-runner out whenever he is "put out in accordance with these Rules."

(b) The Rules offer a basis to the extent that Rule 56, Sec. 4, reads,—"Neither a Ball nor a Strike shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home-base."

(c) Old Rule 35, Sec. 1, defined a Block-Ball as "a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the Game." A pitched ball can undoubtedly become a Block-Ball, although it is not commonly referred to as a "thrown" ball, which is apt to convey a different meaning.

30. The player is not out, because the ball has not yet been put in play, after the Foul Hit, not caught. (Rule 34.)

31. The batsman, when touched with the ball, was out for not touching First Base, making the second out. (The Pitcher, by Rule 50, Sec. 13, had the choice of touching the player or throwing the ball to First Base.) And, when the Pitcher touched Second

Base, he put A out for not touching that base (Rule 50, Sec. 13), constituting the third out. B, however, reached Home-base before the third man was put out at Second Base, and his run, therefore, counts (Rule 53), making the score 1-1, with three men out.

If, on the contrary, the Pitcher had first thrown the ball to Third Base, making A second out, because he did not *legally* touch that base, and the ball had then been thrown to First Base, making the batsman third out for not touching that base, no runs could have been scored on the Hit, because the third man out failed to legally hold First Base (revised Rule 53), or was "put out before reaching First Base," as the old Rule 53 has it. It should be clear, from Rule 47, that A, having failed to touch Second Base, could not legally hold the subsequent bases, Third Base and Home-base (although he actually stepped on them); he has not touched them in a legal sense (*i. e.*, as the Rules require) any more than if he had jumped over them in making the circuit. Hence he could be put out at either Third Base or Home-base, in addition to Second Base. It may appear that it would have been more simple for the Pitcher to touch Second Base, making A second out, and then the batsman standing on that base, making him third out. But this would complicate the situation. For it might be argued that the batsman, having failed to touch First Base, cannot legally touch or hold Second Base; and that, therefore, the holding of the ball on Second Base puts out the batsman (at "a base he fails to touch" legally), and A at the *same instant*, making it impossible to determine which was third out. And yet it is absolutely necessary to know this, in order to determine whether B's run counts, making the score a tie, or whether it does not count, giving the Game to the side in the field by a score of 1-0. Hence, to avoid the complication in a case like this, it is advisable to throw the ball to Third Base (or Home-base), and then to First Base.

As stated above, the score is a tie, 1-1, at the end of the first half of the ninth inning, as a result of the manner in which the outs were made; while the score might have been 1-0 in favor of the Pitcher's club and the Game over, in eight and one-half innings, if he had effected the outs in the most advantageous order. He has scarcely done the right thing.

32. The score remains 10-8 against the side at bat, because the third man out (the batsman) failed to legally hold First Base and, therefore, no runs can be scored on his Hit (Rule 53). Exactly the same principle is involved here as in Question 1 and the decision rests on the same Rule; but it might take a little more courage for the Umpire to give the decision in the present case, especially if the home-club's score were 8 and that of the visiting club, 10.

33. (a) Here the third man out (the batsman) is put out at Second Base, and, as three men have previously crossed the Home-base, three runs must be scored (Rule 53), giving the Game by a margin of one run to the side last at bat. The third out, in this case, is not in force until it is declared, and all runs made before that time must be counted; while, in Question 32, the exact moment when the third out is in force or is declared is of no consequence, for no runs can be counted on the play, at whatever moment they are made.

Lest there be an impression that the position of the batsman as regards Second Base, at the moment when the last of the three base-runners was crossing Home-base, has some bearing on the case, it has been indicated in the question that the batsman ran very fast and had not only passed Second Base but also Third Base, before the last of the three reached Home-base. But it is immaterial whether the batsman had passed Second Base or not, at the moment mentioned, or where he was at any moment with relation to any or all of the three preceding base-runners.

(b) The Captain's argument might possibly have some effect during the heat and confusion of a Game, but the rather obvious flaw in it is that four legal runs have not crossed Home-base, because the last base-runner has not touched all the bases in due order (Rule 53). Hence only three runs are in and the score is a tie.

34. An examination of Rule 47 will show that A, after legally touching Second Base, could not go back and hold First Base, supposing he happened to be driven there. After legally touching Second Base, B, when off that base, can proceed safely toward Third Base only, and must not be more than three feet out of the line of base between Second Base and Third Base, when a Fielder holds the ball ready to touch him (Rule 50, Sec. 7). If, therefore, when A is half way between Second Base and Third Base, the ball be quickly thrown to a Fielder on Second Base, A would be instantly out (for being three feet out of the line of base when wanted for the purpose of being touched), and the base-runner on Third Base would have very slight chance of getting to Home-base on the throw. Hence A's plan must be regarded as extremely foolish,—unless he understands his opponents well enough to be *sure* that they will chase him back and forth!

35. (a) According to old Rule 70, Sec. 7, this would not be an error, because the batsman was subsequently put out and did not advance a base as a result of the Catcher's muff. But, as explained in the revision in the comment on this Rule and section, there are reasons for scoring every misplay as an error regardless of whether the batsman afterwards gains a base or not. A catch would hasten the Game and lessen the Pitcher's work ; while not charging the misplay as an error in certain cases has the appearance of excusing poor work. It is perhaps a stimulus to better work if the Catcher understands that he is expected to hold all Fly-Balls and will be charged with an error if he

does not. By revised Rule 70, Sec. 7, therefore, the misplay in question would be an error.

(b) In this case, the batsman is of course instantly out by Rule 45, Sec. 9, so that, although the Pitcher's muff may appear, at first thought, to be a misplay and therefore an error, he could have accomplished nothing by holding the ball, as far as the batsman is concerned, because the latter was already out. Hence no actual chance for a put-out (new Rule 70, Sec. 7) was offered the Pitcher and he cannot be charged with an error, unless some player other than the batsman manages to advance a base on the play,—say, a base-runner from Third Base who ran in on the hit, thinking there were already two out.

36. This is not a Dead Ball (Rule 33), because it passed the Catcher before hitting the Umpire. A was, therefore, out at Home-base; while B's run counts, making the score 2-1 in favor of the visiting club. Each base-runner was entitled to one base (Rule 48, Sec. 4), but A took more than one at his own risk.

37. (a) No. 2 is out for not batting in turn; but there is no reason why the base-runner should return to First Base, as he was not aided at all by No. 3, who was batting out of turn, and could have reached Second Base just as readily if the proper batsman, No. 2, had been at the bat. See revised Rule 45, Sec. 1.

(b) He certainly should, according to the Rules. For Rule 45, Sec. 1, declares a batsman out (at the moment described in the question) for not taking his proper turn; and, by Rule 51, the Umpire shall declare a batsman out "without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these Rules." The batsman is out for failing to do a certain thing, and nothing is required of the side in the field such as touching, throwing, etc.; it only remains for the Umpire to *announce* the out. There is no reason why the Umpire should not take the Game in hand to the full extent

given him these many years, in this and in a considerable number of other cases, instead of having the Game conducted for him by the players through the medium of unnecessary appeals.

38. The list F, S, N, etc., which the Captain handed to the Umpire is official (Rule 36) and is the sole guide in a case like this. N is out (Rule 45, Sec. 1) because he did not take his turn after S, according to the official order,—it being too late to rectify the error, after F (who batted after S) has become a base-runner. But F is not out, because he was not declared out or claimed out immediately after S had become a base-runner, and before the ball had been delivered to the next batsman after S. The next or “succeeding batsman” in this less usual case happened to be F himself. That F is not out is confirmed by the fact that, if he were declared out, there would be *two* men given out (F and N) at one time, a proceeding forbidden by Rule 45, Sec. 1, which reads that only *one* shall be put out. There is no doubt, of course, about N’s being out, for his name followed that of S on the official list, F, S, N, etc., and he was not substituted before another batsman had completed a Time-at-bat and become a base-runner.

The next batsman is the one whose name follows N’s on the official list, F, S, N, etc., because the next batsman, by Rule 45, Sec. 1, is the one whose name follows that of the player declared out.

To make a full decision, it is necessary to add that S’s Base-hit becomes legal (although he was batting when F should) because the error, as already noted, was not rectified before the ball was delivered to a batsman after S. But F’s Base-hit is not legal because it was shown immediately after he made the Hit that he was batting when N should, and N was given out. Hence F retires to the Players’ Bench; he is not out but simply loses a turn which he should have taken just before S. And S, having advanced from

First Base on F's illegal Base-hit, must return to that base. (Rule 45, Sec. 1.)

39. The Umpire should follow neither course. C is not out for his turn has only just come, according to the official list, now that B has just become a base-runner; the official list is the guide, not the order which happened to be followed at the start. And as for B, he would have been out in the first inning, if the out had been declared or claimed, before the ball was delivered to a "succeeding batsman," *i. e.*, any batsman after the "improper batsman C." See Rule 36 and Rule 45, Sec. 1. But it is too late to declare B out now.

40. There is, of course, no question about the legality of the runs of B and C, who were on Second Base and Third Base respectively, and the score is at least a tie. A is put out at Second Base, making two out, and his circuit of the bases counts for nothing. The winning of the Game in this inning, therefore, depends on the batsman's run, the legality of which, however, is subject to grave doubt because he touched Second Base, Third Base and Home-base before they had been legally touched and vacated by the immediately preceding base-runner, A, and therefore before the batsman himself was entitled to touch or hold them. The principle involved is the same as that in Question 10, where a base-runner passes the one immediately preceding and is put out for touching Home-base before he has any legal right to it (that is, before the preceding base-runner has legally touched and vacated it). In the present case, the batsman virtually, if not actually, "passed another base-runner on the base-line" (to use a common phrase); for he completed the circuit in spite of the fact that his legal advance beyond Second Base was blocked by A's failure to touch that base and those succeeding. A never legally held any of the bases except First Base, and the batsman, as succeeding base-runner, cannot hold

them all before A has. Therefore, there would seem to be no ground for scoring a run to the batsman.

To get a clearer understanding of the situation, reference to a more usual case may be made. If K is on Second Base and L on Third Base and they start for Home-base, it may happen that both are between Third Base and Home-base, at the same time; in this case, it is evident that K has touched Third Base *conditionally* (L may be driven back there), and his touching it is not legal, until L has touched Home-base or has been put out. Although K's touching Third Base is conditional, it is well known that he can continue to Home-base behind L, touching it after him, and that this is in due form and that both runs count. In this case, Third Base was not legally vacated by L until he had touched Home-base; and yet K's touching Third Base *before* that time is considered legal. Hence K can hold *one* base conditionally and need not touch that base (Third Base) after L has touched Home-base, or has been put out. But reference to Question 10 and answer shows that K could not hold *two* bases (Third Base and Home-base) conditionally, *i. e.*, before the preceding base-runner has vacated the two; in a case like that in Question 10, K would have been obliged, in order to make his run legal, to touch Home-base after the preceding base-runner had touched it or had been put out. Hence, from the more usual case, is deduced the general principle that a base-runner can hold one base conditionally and only one, and cannot pass a preceding base-runner either actually or virtually, except at his own risk, *i. e.*, risk of being put out at any base he fails to legally touch or hold, in the same manner as in running to First Base, or of having his run disallowed.

The batsman, therefore (to return to Question 40), could hold one base (Second Base) conditionally but not the succeeding two; to make his run legal he would have been obliged to re-touch Third Base and Home-

base after A was declared out at Second Base and the legal obstacle to his progress had thus been removed. The batsman can now be put out by being touched with the ball or by the ball being held on Third Base or Home-base. But, as he has probably abandoned the bases and gone off to the Players' Bench, the Umpire could call him out without further action by the side in the field. Hence the score is 2-2, with three out. If A had been put out when running the bases before the batsman left Third Base, the batsman's conditional touching of Second Base would have become legalized, and his touching of Third Base and Home-base would have been legal. But so long as A remained not out or had not legally touched Second Base, Third Base or Home-base, the batsman could not legally touch Third Base or Home-base.

THE VICTOR BASE-BALL.

Every ball player likes to know about the ball he uses. He wishes to know how it is put together and of what materials it is made. We encourage such curiosity about our goods. We have been warned, cautioned, and advised not "To educate our trade too much." But we have no weak line of goods. Hence we do not fear to educate.

One of our ways of educating users of base-balls is to let them see the interior of a Victor ball. We do this by cutting balls open through the center. We thus show the excellence of workmanship and material in them. Our campaign of education has wrought disaster to other balls to which the cutting test has been applied. Through it we have unwittingly been the means of exposing a great fraud perpetrated on the too confiding purchasers of base-balls, and thereby have incurred the wrath of hangers-on of professional leagues.

As there is no fraud in the manufacture of the Victor ball we do not fear to subject it to the closest scrutiny. We invite rigid inspection.

One chapter in our campaign of education is to tell all about the manufacture of the Victor ball.

The center of every base-ball should consist of a round piece of pure rubber. Pure rubber stretches like a rubber band, and cannot be easily cut. It is very elastic and soft. Victor base-balls have just such centers, we make them ourselves. We are the only company making rubber centers for its own base-balls. This is one point in favor of the Victor ball. You may remember in years past that you have unwound old base-balls and found centers in them which could be easily cut and torn apart. You probably noticed that this so-called rubber was full of brass filings, cork

dust, ground up overshoes and other forms of cheap refuse known to all makers of rubber goods. You will not find such rubber in Victor base-balls. It would be cheating for us to use it. The best material for the body of a base-ball is heavy worsted yarn specially made. Shoddy yarn can be used, but the balls made of it are dead and heavy, besides being cheaply made. We give full value to purchasers of our league ball, because we use the best quality of yarn. Good yarn does not make a punky ball.

It is very difficult always to secure satisfactory leather for ball covers. We accordingly select the leather as carefully as possible and replace all balls whose covers have not, in our estimation, given satisfactory service.

THE PLAYING-RULES FOR 1896, AS OFFICIALLY REVISED.

THE BALL GROUND.

RULE 1. The ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines governing the positions and play off the game known as *Base-ball*, proceed as follows:—

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a right line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then with B as center, and 63.63945 feet as radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F, and B C at G, B D at H, and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G I, I H, and H F, and said lines will be the containing lines of the Diamond, or Infield.

THE CATCHER'S LINES.

RULE 3. With F as center, and 90 feet radius, an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A; and continue same out from F A not less than 90 feet.

THE FOUL LINE.

RULE 4. From the intersection point F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect with the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the grounds.

THE PLAYERS' LINES.

RULE 5. With F as center, and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and E M at P and Q; then with F as center again, and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then from the points P Q R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue same until they intersect at the points T W and W.

THE CAPTAIN AND COACHERS' LINE.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers, and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines R W and S T at X and Y, and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

THE THREE-FOOT LINE.

RULE 7. With F as center, and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F G at I, and from I out to the distance of 3 feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point 3 feet beyond the point G, and marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to 2, 3, back to and intersecting with line F G, and from thence back along line G F to point I.

THE PITCHER'S PLATE.

RULE 8. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at a point 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with lines 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches.

THE BASES.

RULE 9. Within the angle F, describe a square, the sides of which shall be 12 inches, two of its sides lying upon the lines F G and F H, and within the angles G and H describe squares, the side of which shall be 15 inches, the two outer sides of said square lying upon the lines F G and G I, and F H and H I, and at the angle E describe a

square, whose side shall be 15 inches, and so described that its sides shall be parallel with G I and I H, and its center immediately over the angular point E.

THE BATSMAN'S LINES.

RULE 10. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms 6 feet long and 4 feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their length being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being 6 inches, added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being upon said diagonal.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F, and the Pitcher's Plate at 4, must be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, the Third Base at H, must be of white canvas bags, filled with soft material, and securely fastened in their positions, described in Rule 9.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10, must be marked with lime, chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire.

THE BALL.*

RULE 14. The Ball.

SECTION 1. Must not weigh less than five, nor more than five and one-quarter ounces, avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the Home Club to the Umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted to foul ground, out of sight of the Umpire, the other ball shall be immediately brought into play. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost, a new one must be substituted, so that the Umpire shall, at all times after the game begins, have two balls for use. The moment the Umpire delivers an alternate ball to the pitcher, it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight to foul ground. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise.

SEC. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the Home Club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box, and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called. Every club must keep at least twelve balls ready for use.

SEC. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the interior, or in any way so injured as to be, in the opinion of the Umpire, unfit for fair use, he shall, upon appeal by either Captain, at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new one.

THE BAT.

RULE 15. The Bat.

Must be entirely of hard wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

It must be round, not exceed two and three-quarter inches in diame-

*These specifications allow by far too great leeway in size and weight, and are made to include all grades of the rough, machine-made balls ordinarily sold as Official League Balls. The proper specifications should be 9 inches in circumference, and from 5 to 5 1-8 ounces in weight. The circumference of a ball can be regulated to 1-100 part of an inch, and the weight to a small fraction of an ounce. All balls should be made as nearly the same size and weight as possible. The ball which conforms most nearly to the approved specifications is the Victor League Ball. It was proposed to the National League for adoption at its annual meeting November 23, 1895, where the motion was made and seconded that minor leagues be allowed to use the Victor ball by reason of its excellent qualities and reasonable price. Many minor leagues are now using the Victor ball and say that it gives them entire satisfaction.

ter in the thickest part, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

RULE 16. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as Captain, and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

RULE 17. The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the pitcher must take the position as defined in Rules 8 and 29.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats among the spectators.

RULE 19. SECTION 1. Every club shall adopt uniforms for its players, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base-ball shoe plate.

SEC. 2. The catcher and first baseman are permitted to wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. All other players are restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces, and measuring in circumference around the palm of the hand not over fourteen inches.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

RULE 20. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the Home Club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside of, and not nearer than twenty-five feet to, the players' lines. One such bench must be for the exclusive use of the visiting club, and one for the exclusive use of the home club; and all players of the side at the bat must be seated on their bench, except such as are legally assigned to coach base runners, and also the batsman when called to the bat by the Umpire, and under no circumstances shall the Umpire permit any person, except the club president, managers, and players in uniform, to occupy seats on the benches.

THE GAME.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Every Championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A Game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting nine, except that

(a) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth innings scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

A TIE GAME.

RULE 22. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third man is out the game shall terminate.

A DRAWN GAME.

RULE 23. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but (exception) if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

A CALLED GAME.

RULE 24. If the Umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall

be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

A FORFEITED GAME.

RULE 25. A forfeited game shall be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or, being upon the field, fail to begin the game within five minutes after the Umpire has called "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within *one minute* after the Umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory practice to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these rules is willfully violated.

SEC. 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player as authorized by Rule 59, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

NO GAME.

RULE 26. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed, except in a case when the game is called, and the club second at bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth innings than the club first at bat has made in its five innings, then the Umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be a game and be so counted in the Championship record.

SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 27. SECTION 1. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, one or more substitute players.

SEC. 2. Any such player may be substituted at any time by either club, but no player thereby retired shall thereafter participate in the game.

SEC. 3. The Base Runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by consent of the Captains of the contesting teams.

CHOICE OF INNINGS—CONDITION OF GROUND.

RULE 28. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the Home Club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

RULE 29. The Pitcher shall take his position facing the Batsman with both feet square on the ground, and in front of the Pitcher's plate, but in the act of delivering the ball one foot must be in contact with the Pitcher's plate, defined in Rule 8. He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. When the Pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL—FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

RULE 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher while standing in his position, and facing the Batsman, the Ball so delivered to pass over any part of the Home Base, not lower than the Batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder.

RULE 31. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher, as in Rule 30, except that the ball does not pass over any part of the Home Base, or does pass over any part of the Home Base above the Batsman's shoulder or below the knee.

BALKING.

RULE 32. A Balk shall be:

SECTION 1. Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it.

SEC. 2. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the Pitcher while his pivot foot is not in contact with the Pitcher's plate as defined in Rule 29.

SEC. 3. The holding of the ball by the Pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily.

SEC. 4. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the Pitcher while not in the position defined in Rule 29.

DEAD BALLS.

RULE 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the Pitcher that touches any part of the Batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the Umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the Catcher.

RULE 34. In case of a Foul Strike, Foul Hit Ball not legally caught out, Dead Ball, or Base Runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the Pitcher standing in his position, and the Umpire shall have called play.

BLOCK BALLS.

RULE 35. SECTION 1. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by anyone not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the Umpire shall declare it, and Base Runners may run the Bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a Block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the Fielders, the Umpire should call "Time," and require each Base Runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the Pitcher standing in his position, and the Umpire shall have called play.

THE BATSMAN'S POSITION—ORDER OF BATTING.

RULE 36. Batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines as defined in Rule 10, in the order in which they are named in the batting order, which batting order must be submitted by the Captains of the opposing teams to the Umpire before the game, and this batting order must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding inning.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to the players' bench, as defined in Rule 20, and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsmen or base runners; provided, that the Captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the Players' Lines and the Captain's Lines to coach base runners.

SEC. 2. No player of the side "at bat," except when batsman shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space behind the Home Base is reserved for the exclusive use of Umpire, Catcher and Batsmen, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between, the Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any Fielder attempting to catch or field it.

THE BATTING RULES.

RULE 38. A Fair Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position that first touches any part of the person of a player or umpire or falls within the Foul Lines, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player.

RULE 39. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any object behind either of the Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player: *Provided*, that a Foul Hit Ball not rising above the Batsman's head, and caught by the Catcher playing within ten feet of the Home Base shall be termed a Foul Tip.

RULE 40. A Bunt Hit is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Batsman to hit a ball slowly within the infield so that it cannot be fielded by any infielder in time to retire the Batsman.

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

RULE 41. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the Umpire shall decide if Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should it disappear outside of, the range of the Foul Lines, and Rules 38 and 39 are to be construed accordingly.

RULE 42. A Fair batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the Batsman to a Home Run, except that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the Home Base, when he shall be entitled to two bases only, and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

STRIKES.

RULE 43. A strike is:

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the Batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A Fair Ball legally delivered by the Pitcher, but not struck at by the Batsman.

SEC. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit.

SEC. 4. A Foul Hit other than a Foul Tip, made by the Batsman while attempting a Bunt Hit, as defined in Rule 40, that falls or rolls upon Foul Ground between Home Base and First Base or Home Base and Third Base.

SEC. 5. A ball struck at, if the ball touches any part of the Batsman's person.

SEC. 6. A ball tipped by the Batsman and caught by the Catcher within the ten-foot lines.

RULE 44. A Foul Strike is a ball batted by the Batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the Batsman's position.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

RULE 45. The Batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper Batsman takes his position before a time "at bat" recorded; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper Batsman, and only the proper Batsman shall be declared out: *Provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless *the out* is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding Batsman, and no runs shall be scored or bases run, and further, no outs shall be counted other than that of the proper Batsman.

SEC. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the Umpire has called for the Batsman.

SEC. 3. If he makes a Foul Hit other than a Foul Tip, as defined in Rule 39, and the ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a Foul Strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of his position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with the player.

SEC. 6. If, while the First Base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the Umpire, except when two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, after two strikes have been called, the Batsman obviously attempts to make a Foul Hit, as in Rule 43, Section 3.

SEC. 8. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of the Batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall return, as prescribed in Rule 49, Section 5.

SEC. 9. If he hits a fly ball that can be handled by an infielder while First and Second Bases are occupied, or First, Second and Third, with only one out.

SEC. 10. If the third strike is called, in accordance with Section 4, Rule 43, in such case the Umpire shall, as soon as the ball is hit, declare infield or outfield hit.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE RUNNER.

RULE 46. The Batsman becomes a Base Runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been decided by the Umpire.

SEC. 4. If while he be a Batsman, without making any attempt to strike, his person—excepting hands or forearm, which makes it a dead ball—or clothing be hit by a ball from the Pitcher; unless, in the opinion of the Umpire, he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the Pitcher.

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

RULE 47. The Base Runner must touch each base in regular order, viz.: First, Second, Third and Home Bases, and when obliged to return (exception a Foul Hit) must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding Base Runner.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

RULE 48. The Base Runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while he was Batsman, the Umpire called four balls.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery—as in Rule 46, Section 5—and the Base Runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire calls a "balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball, delivered by the Pitcher, passes the Catcher and touches the Umpire, or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base.

SEC. 5. If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the Umpire on fair ground.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

SEC. 7. If the Fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his hat or any part of his dress.

RETURNING TO BASES.

RULE 49. The Base Runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out.

SECTION 1. If the Umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in Rule 39), or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also the fourth Unfair Ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 48, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a Base Runner.

SEC. 5. The Base Runner shall return to his base, if, while attempting a strike, the ball touches any part of the Batsman's person.

WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT.

RULE 50. The Base Runner is out:

SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fails to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while Batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a Fielder, before touching the ground, or any object other than a Fielder: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object, other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes, or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder, *before* he shall have touched First Base.

SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, while the ball is being fielded to First Base, he runs outside the three foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from First to Second Base, from Second to Third Base, or from Third to Home Base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases, to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder; but in case a Fielder be occupying the Base Runner's proper path, in attempting to field a batted ball, then the Base Runner shall run out of the path, and behind said Fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball: *Provided*, that if two or more Fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the Base Runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall determine which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for coming in contact with any other Fielder.

SEC. 9. If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy: *Provided*, the ball be held by the Fielder after touching him; but (exception as to First Base) in running to First Base he may overrun said base, without being put out for being off said base, after touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempts to run to Second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 39) is legally caught by a Fielder on the base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit Ball was so caught: *Provided*, that the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but, if the Base Runner, in attempting to reach a base detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner the First Base or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base Runner is put out, and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following Base Runner is put out.

SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him *before touching the Fielder*, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored; or any other base runner put out.

SEC. 13. If, when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 47, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base: *Provided*, that the Base Runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base or touches the Base Runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the Umpire calls "Play," after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base: *Provided*, the Base Runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base or touches the Base Runner with it.

WHEN BATSMAN OR BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

RULE 51. The Umpire shall declare the Batsman or Base Runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 50, Sections 10 and 14.

COACHING RULES.

RULE 52. The Coachers shall be restricted to coaching the Base Runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the Base Runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, the Umpire or the spectators, and not more than two Coachers, who may be one player participating in the game and any other player under contract to it, in the uniform of either club, shall be allowed at any one time. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offense, and, upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

SCORING OF RUNS.

RULE 53. One run shall be scored every time a Base Runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the Home Base before three men are put out by (exception). If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching First Base, a run shall not be scored.

THE UMPIRE.

RULE 54. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reasons of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

RULE 55. SECTION 1. The Umpire is master of the Field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

SEC. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all such provisions.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

RULE 56. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

SECTION 1. The Umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person, except the Captain of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or to question his decisions, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the Rules. No Manager, or any other officer of either club, shall be permitted to go on the field or address the Umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game.

SEC. 2. Before the commencement of a game, the Umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the Captain of the Home Club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

SEC. 3. The Umpire must keep contesting nines playing constantly, from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the Fielders are in their places.

SEC. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every "Unfair Ball" delivered by the Pitcher, and every "Dead Ball," if also an unfair ball, as a "Ball," and he shall count and call every "Strike." Neither a

"Ball" nor a "Strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home Base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball," "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk," "Infield" or "Outfield Hit," as prescribed in Rule 45, Section 9.

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

RULE 57. The Umpire must call "Play" promptly at the hour designated by the Home Club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "Time" play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a Fielder "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the Pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm, to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from spectators.

RULE 58. The Umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call "Time" in case of an accident to himself, or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 35, Section 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the rule.

FINES AND REMOVALS.

RULE 59. The Umpire shall remove from the game and from the field any player guilty of indecent or vulgar language or conduct, and in addition thereto the player shall be fined the sum of \$25.

RULE 60. SECTION 1. The Umpire is authorized to impose a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars during the progress of the game, as follows:

SEC. 2. For the Captain, Coach, or any player of the contesting teams failing to remain within the bounds of his position as defined in these rules. This, however, shall not deprive the Captain of either team from appealing to the Umpire upon a question involving an interpretation of the rules.

SEC. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any order of the Umpire or any violation of these rules.

SEC. 4. If a player is guilty of a second violation of this rule, the Umpire shall impose a fine of twenty-five dollars, and, in his discretion, shall order the player from the game and from the field. For a third offense the Umpire must positively order the player from the field, and forthwith notify the Captain of the team to which the player belongs, that, during the continuance of the game, he will impose no further fines, but instantly remove a player guilty of any violation of these rules.

SEC. 5. When the Umpire orders a player from the game he shall also insist upon the player's removal from the field, and suspend play until this order is obeyed.

RULE 61. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game in addition to the players in uniform, the Manager on each side and the Umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the Home Club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 62. No Umpire, Manager, Captain or player shall address the spectators during the progress of a game, except in case of necessary explanation.

RULE 63. Every Club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own ground to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the Visiting Club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes

thereafter, the Visiting Club may claim, and shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played).

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

RULE 64. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the game, or to resume play after its suspension.

RULE 65. "Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

RULE 66. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 67. An "Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a Club in a game, and is completed when three of such players have been put out, as provided in these rules.

RULE 68. A "Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a Batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the Pitcher, or in case of a sacrifice hit purposely made to the infield which, not being a base hit, advances a base runner without resulting in a put out, except to the Batsman, as in Rule 45.

RULE 69. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

SCORING.

RULE 70. In order to promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

BATTING.

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines, and out of reach of the Fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder, in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches First Base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the Fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman.

That in all cases where a Base Runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the Batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire, as defined in Rule 48, Section 5.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed Sacrifice Hits, which shall be credited to the Batsman, who, when no one is out, or when but one man is out, advances a Runner a base by a bunt sacrifice hit, which results in putting out the Batsman, or would so result if the ball were handled without error.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a Batsman is given out by the Umpire for a foul strike, or where the Batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put out shall be scored to the Catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a Runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

ERRORS.

SEC. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each mis-play which allows the striker or base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," bases on the Batsman being struck by a "pitched ball," or in case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3, of this Rule.

SEC. 8. Stolen Bases shall be scored as follows:

Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the Base Runner, whether the ball be thrown wild or muffed by the fielder; but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder making the same. If the Base Runner advances another base he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If the Base Runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a Base Runner overrun a base and then be put out, he shall receive the credit for the stolen base. If a Base Runner advances a base on a fly out, or gains two bases on a single base hit, or an infield out, or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him.

EARNED RUNS.

SEC. 9. An earned run shall be scored every time a player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

THE SUMMARY.

RULE 71. The Summary shall contain:

SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of bases stolen by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, and the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls by each Pitcher.

SEC. 8. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls.

SEC. 9. The number of men struck out.

SEC. 10. The number of passed balls by each Catcher.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher.

SEC. 12. The time of Game.

SEC. 13. The name of the Umpire.

NATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR 1896.

The full official text of the National Agreement as amended and adopted by the National League at New York, Feb. 24, 1896, is herewith given:—

NATIONAL AGREEMENT of Professional Base-ball Associations adopted by the National Board of Arbitration, February 24, 1896.

NAME.

Article 1. This instrument shall be called "The National Agreement of Professional Base-ball Associations."

OBJECTS.

Article 2. The objects of this agreement are:

1. To perpetuate base-ball as the national game of America, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.

2. To promote and afford protection to such minor Professional Base-ball Leagues and Associations as may desire to operate under its provisions.

THE GOVERNING POWER.

Article 3. The governing power under this agreement, which shall be called "The National Board of Arbitration," shall be vested in four representatives selected by the National League and American Association of Professional Base-ball Clubs hereinafter designated the Major League, and such representatives from minor organizations of Professional Base-ball Clubs hereinafter designated Minor Leagues as may be admitted to membership by the National Board of Arbitration from time to time under the rules governing membership.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Article 4. The annual meeting of the National Board shall be held on the —— of each year, at which time the representatives elected by the Major League shall elect a President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Board.

DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.

Article 5.—1. The general enforcement of this agreement, the protection of rights thereunder, the determination of all controversies as hereinafter provided and generally the regulation of all things within the scope of this Agreement are each and severally conferred upon and committed to the National Board of Arbitration.

2. The Board may adopt rules and regulations prescribing the duties of each and all of its members and officers, its methods of procedure and the general transaction of its business.

3. It shall be the duty of the Board and it shall have full and final jurisdiction:—

To hear and determine all disputes and complaints between associations and clubs; between one club and another, members of different associations; between clubs and players or managers, and, in addition thereto, all disputes and complaints arising under and of all matters involving the interpretation of the National Agreement or the disposition of the rights, thereunder. Clubs belonging to the same association, by mutual consent, or upon the request of the association to which they belong, may refer any controversy between such club, or in which such clubs are interested, to the Board for decision or adjustment.

POWER TO IMPOSE FINES.

4. In the performances of its duties the Board shall have power to impose fines or penalties upon as-

sociations, clubs, club officers, players, managers, scorers and umpires, and to suspend any such organization or person from the protection and privileges of the National Agreement in any instance in which in its opinion, it or he shall have been guilty of conduct detrimental to the general welfare of the game or in violation of the letter or spirit of the National Agreement.

DECISION FINAL.

5. Its decision shall be final over any and all matters within its jurisdiction.

REINSTATEMENTS.

6. It may reinstate any person or body suspended.

ASSESSMENTS.

7. It shall have power to make such reasonable assessments upon clubs or associations as may be necessary to defray the expenses incidental to the performance of its duties and the enforcement of this Agreement.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

8. It may make all orders, rules and regulations which it may deem necessary for the performance of its duties and the exercise of its power, and to accomplish the purpose in view may amend and supplement the same from time to time; provided, notice of all changes, amendments or supplements be given to all organizations party to this agreement.

DECISIONS PROMULGATED.

9. It may cause the proceedings or rulings, or any part thereof, in any case which may be deemed of sufficient importance to serve as a precedent, to be published in such a manner as may be prescribed.

PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.

10. Whenever any body or persons shall desire to submit any matter for the consideration of the Board it shall be presented to the chairman by a concise statement thereof, and accompanied by such evidence as may be in support of such statement. Notice shall be given to any other body or person interested in the matter to make answer and to present appropriate evidence in support thereof.

MINOR LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP.

Article 6. An application for membership and protection under this Agreement must be made in writing or by telegraph to the Secretary of the Board. If made by telegraph it must state the name of the league, the cities comprising the circuit, and have the signature of the president of the league, which must be followed within ten days by a written application to the Secretary of the Board stating the name of the league, the cities comprising the circuit, the representatives of the respective cities, the location of their business offices and playing grounds, if practical, the monthly salary limit for its club teams and maximum monthly salary limit of its players, a pledge or agreement for the maintenance of said salary limit and the faithful performance of its obligations under this Agreement, its own Constitution and By-Laws, and its other contractual obligations, which club membership, location of club officers and playing grounds, salary limit, Constitution, Agreement, By-Laws and pledges shall not after approval by the Board be changed, modified, altered or released without the assent of the Board.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Article 7. The Board, upon the receipt of an application for protection and membership under this Agreement, shall after consideration and approval

determine the class under which the application shall be admitted, the said classification to be based upon the average population of the cities composing the league according to the last published U. S. Census preceding the application, and the membership fee shall be an amount fixed by the Board for leagues of that class.

MINOR LEAGUE REPRESENTATION.

Article 8. Each Minor League shall be entitled to one representative of its own selection, who shall have the right to appear before the Board upon any or all matters pertaining to its interest or welfare, but the Board may at its discretion invite additional representation in the adjustment of any matter which may be brought before it.

FEE FOR PROTECTION AND MEMBERSHIP.

Article 9. The fee for membership and protection under this Agreement with the right of reservation subject to Articles 10 and 11 shall be :—

For each Club in Class A the sum of \$75.

For each Club in Class B the sum of \$50.

For each Club in Class C the sum of \$40.

For each Club in Class D the sum of \$30.

For each Club in Class E the sum of \$20.

For each Club in Class F the sum of \$10.

Such payments to be made within thirty days from the date of filing the written application for membership.

SELECTION OF PLAYERS BY THE MAJOR LEAGUE.

Article 10. For the purpose of enabling players to advance in their profession the Major League may at any time after the first of October of each year and prior to the first of January following, with the consent of the Board, negotiate with any player then

under contract or reservation to a Minor League under this Agreement, and shall have the right to select such players upon payment to the Secretary of the Board of the sum specified in Article 12, provided that no such selection shall be enforced and no transfer of a player shall be made unless he shall receive an increase of salary.

SELECTION OF PLAYERS BY MINOR LEAGUES.

Article 11. For the purpose of enabling players to advance in their profession and to assist in building up clubs of minor leagues a club of a higher class shall have the right, with the consent of the Board, after January 1 of each year, and prior to the first of February following, to select its players from a league in a lower class upon payment to the Secretary of the Board of the sum specified in Article 12, provided that no such selection shall be enforced and no transfer of a player shall be made unless he shall receive an increase of salary.

TERMS FOR SELECTION OF PLAYERS.

Article 12.—Sec. 1. Clubs from a high class selecting players from leagues of a lower class shall pay to the Secretary of the Board for the benefit and account of the club from which the selection is made the following sums, viz.:—

For players in Class A, \$500.

For players in Class B, \$300.

For players in Class C, \$200.

For players in Class D, \$100.

For players in Class E, \$75.

For players in Class F, \$50.

Sec. 2. Payments must be made at the time of selection, and unless such payment be withdrawn and the selection canceled by the selecting club within thirty days from the date of selection the Secretary of

the Board shall remit to the club the amount received by him on account of such selection.

Sec. 3. Any club entitled to make selection of a player and desiring to do so shall notify the Secretary of the Board stating the names of the player and of the club with which he is under contract and reservation and enclosing the amount specified in Section 1, Article 12, to be paid for such release. The Secretary shall thereupon notify the club or league from which such selection is to be made and shall order his transfer to the selecting club. Notice of such selection and transfer shall thereupon be promulgated.

ASSIGNMENT OF UNDEVELOPED PLAYERS.

Article 13. For the purpose of retaining control of undeveloped but promising players whose releases have been purchased, all Leagues, parties to this Agreement, may prior to the opening of its championship season assign its surplus players to a club or any other league member party to this Agreement, upon mutual agreement between the clubs interested; providing no other club member of the League from which the assignment is to be made desires such player at the terms of such purchase. Notice of such transfers and assignments and the conditions governing must be filed with the Secretary of the Board, and the salary of the player must not be less than the salary limit adopted by the league to which he has been assigned.

Article 14. Any club member of the Major League may at any time between April 1 and October 1 negotiate with a club member of a Minor League, party to this agreement, for the release of a player from minor to major league, to take effect after October 1 of the same year, or for an immediate release if the Constitution of such Minor League permits, and such release if secured shall, when filed with the Sec-

retary of the Board, become binding upon both clubs party to the transfer.

Article 15. Any club member of a Minor League, party to this agreement, may at any time during its championship season negotiate for the immediate release of a player from a club member of another League where the league Constitution of the releasing club permits, and such release if secured shall when filed with the Secretary of the Board become binding upon both clubs party to the transfer, providing the salary of the player so transferred during the championship season shall not be reduced during the balance of the season unless he be given an unconditional release.

CONTRACTS.

Article 16. Contracts between clubs and players shall be in writing in the form approved by the Board. An informal contract, whether evidenced by telegram or other writing, shall be valid for a period of not exceeding thirty days, but a formal contract must be tendered by the contracting club to the contracting player within said thirty days. The failure of the club to so tender such formal contract will release the player from all contractual obligations thereunder, and the refusal of the player to execute such formal contract, when so tendered, shall extend the validity of his informal contract until he shall execute said formal contract.

UNLAWFUL CONTRACTS.

Article 17. No club shall at any time enter into negotiations of contract with any player under contract to or reservation by another club without the latter's consent under such fines and penalties as the Board may inflict.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Article 18. Application for membership by Minor Leagues desiring protection under this Agreement must be made each year to the Secretary of the Board as provided in Article 6.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Article 19. All rights under this Agreement shall terminate on the first day of October unless renewed between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth of September of each year according to Article 18.

NEW LEAGUES.

Article 20. Newly organized leagues may ask for and be admitted to membership at any time, but such membership shall terminate on the first of October following unless renewed according to Article 19.

RESERVATION.

Article 21. On or before the 25th day of September in each year the secretaries of Minor Leagues, parties thereto, entitled to the privilege of reservation, shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board a reserve list of players, not exceeding fourteen in number, then under contract with each of its several club members for the current season, and in addition thereto a list of such players reserved in any prior annual reserve list who have refused to contract with such clubs and of all ineligible players. Such players, together with all others thereafter to be regularly contracted with by such clubs, are and shall be ineligible to contract with any other club of any league, except as herein prescribed. The Secretary of said Board shall thereupon promulgate such lists, provided that no club shall be permitted to reserve any player while in arrears of salary to him.

RELEASE FROM RESERVATION.

Article 22. The Board may also release from contract or reservation any player or manager when the club with which he has contracted, or by which he has been reserved, shall be in arrears to him for salary for more than fifteen days after such salary became due ; or when the reserving club has failed to tender to any player, on or before the first day of March, after such reservation, a formal contract, with a salary of at least such an amount per month as the Board may fix as the minimum salary to be paid to such player, or when any such reserving club has transferred its membership after the close of the championship season to a different league, if the Board shall deem that the player will be prejudiced by such transfer.

**INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CONFLICT WITH
THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT.**

Article 23.—Sec. 1. Any club member of any minor league or association, a party to or identified with this National Agreement, that shall enter into any negotiation to become a member of or in any way co-operate with any organization of Professional Baseball Clubs whose existence will in any manner conflict with the letter and spirit of this Agreement or the interests of any of the clubs operating under it, shall forthwith forfeit all rights and privileges conferred by this Agreement ; said forfeiture to include its membership in any association a party to this Agreement, and all rights or reservation to players reserved during the current or any preceding season. The penalty herein imposed shall be positive and final, and shall not be revoked unless by the unanimous consent of the Board or upon appeal by a three-fourths vote of the Major League.

Sec. 2. Any officer, manager or player who shall enter into any such negotiations as referred to in Sec-

tion 1, Article 23, or who shall agree or contract to play with any club a member of such organization, shall be declared ineligible and subject to all the disabilities referred to in the preceding paragraph.

DISQUALIFIED PLAYERS.

Article 24. When a player or manager under contract or reservation by any club of an association party thereto shall be expelled, suspended or rendered ineligible in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement or the rules of such association, notice of such disqualification shall be given to the said Board by the Secretary of the association from whose club the player may have been thus disqualified, and the Board shall forthwith give notice of such disqualification to the several Leagues acting under this Agreement. When a player shall become ineligible under the provisions of this Agreement, or by order of the Board, the Secretary of the Board shall notify the several clubs acting under this Agreement of such disqualification. From the receipt of any such notice all club members of associations acting under this Agreement shall be debarred from employing or playing with or against such disqualified player until the period of disqualification shall have terminated or the disqualification be revoked by the association from which such player was disqualified or by the Board, and due notice of such revocation shall be given by the Board to the said several clubs.

SUSPENSION OF PLAYERS.

Article 25. Any player who has entered into a contract with any club of an association party hereto may be suspended without pay or fined by such club or association for breach of contract or breach of any of the rules of such club or association, and he shall thereafter be ineligible to sign or play during the remainder

of the current season with any of the clubs of any association acting thereunder, unless such disability shall have been sooner removed by the club or association by which he was suspended or by the Board.

ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE.

Article 26. Upon the release of a player from contract or reservation with any club member of an association then acting under this Agreement (unless the release be made by "selection" under Article 10 or 11) the service of such player shall at once be subject to acceptance by any club belonging to the same association, expressed in writing or by telegraph to the Secretary of the Board, for a period of ten days after notice of said release; and thereafter, if said services be not so accepted, said player may negotiate and contract with any club. The releasing club shall send notice to the Secretary of the Board of said player's release on the date thereof, and the latter shall promulgate any acceptance of his services. Provided that the disbandment of a club or its expulsion from membership in either association acting hereunder shall operate as a release of all of its players from contract with or reservation by said club. But the services of such players shall at once be subject to the acceptance of such association for a period of ten days for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in its membership.

CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE.

Article 27. Each association shall have the right to make and enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the control, discipline, and compensation of all players under contract with its club members. And it may prescribe that all contracts with its players shall be made directly with said association, assignable to its club members, with the right of reservation to be exclusively exercised by said association, in

which event all the provisions of this Agreement applying to contracts or reservation of players with and by club members, shall apply to such contract and reservation of players with and by said association ; provided that such rules and regulations shall in no way conflict with the provisions of this Agreement, or any rule, regulation, or order of the Board.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

Article 28. Each Minor League whose application for membership under this Agreement has been accepted by the Board shall have exclusive control of its own territory until the termination of its membership, and no club from any other League party to this Agreement shall be allowed to play a game in any city of its circuit without the consent of the club representing such city, nor shall any club member of a Minor League party hereto be allowed to play a game within five miles of any city in which is located a club member of the Major League, without the consent of such club.

INELIGIBLE PLAYERS.

Article 29. No game shall be played between any club of any league acting hereunder, or any of its players under contract or reservation, with any club containing an ineligible player ; nor with a club that has played with another club containing such ineligible player. A violation of this section shall subject each offender to fine, suspension, or expulsion, in the discretion of the Board.

TRANSFER OF PLAYERS.

Article 30. Should a club of any association agree in writing or by telegraph with another club of an association, subject to the National Agreement, for the release of any player then under contract or reservation with or by it, in accordance with the rules governing, either party may file said agreement with

the Secretary of the Board, and should any such club refuse to comply with its said Agreement the Board may require said Agreement to be complied with and may transfer the said player accordingly.

PAYMENTS OF SALARIES.

Article 31. Before any League shall be granted the privilege and protection of this Agreement it shall enact laws or regulations debarring any of its clubs from entering into contract with any player while under arrears of salary to him, and from suspending or otherwise attempting to disqualify such player for refusing to contract while it is so in arrears, and shall also provide for the expulsion of any club for refusal to pay arrears of salary to a player when required by said League or by the Board.

FORFEITURE OF RIGHTS.*

Article 32. All rights of any league hereunder shall be forfeited for failing to expel any of its club members that may play a game of ball except under the Playing Rules adopted by the National League and American Association of Professional Base-ball Clubs.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Article 33. The term "league or association" as herein used shall mean and comprise an organization of professional base-ball clubs of not less than four clubs, whether known as a "league," "association," or by any other designation.

Article 34. This Agreement may be altered or amended at any time by the unanimous consent of the Board, or upon the recommendation of any of the parties hereto subscribing. It shall take effect and be in force from and after February 24, 1896. And all former Agreements are hereby revoked.

*This is the Clause which discriminates against the Victor ball and takes away from minor leagues the privilege of selecting the ball they wish to use. This Clause also shows how valueless adoptions are as proofs of merit in base-balls.

MINOR LEAGUES VS. NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

At the spring meeting of the National League in New York, Feb. 24, the National Agreement, which is practically the fundamental law of base-ball as professionally conducted, was amended to such an extent as to make it virtually a new agreement. In this new agreement some concessions are made to the minor leagues in the face of a threatened rebellion. But on the whole the power of the National League as the dominant force is increased; in short, for every inch yielded to the minor leagues the National League took to itself an additional yard.

THE MINORS' SMALL GAIN.

The points in favor of the minor leagues are: Extension of the reservation privilege and the drafting system, limitation of the League's drafting period, increased protection against tampering with players during the playing season, and more precise definition and widened application of territorial rights. The National League, however, took more than it gave, as by extending reservation privileges to practically all minor leagues, no matter how small, it aims to secure better control of the base-ball business and to play the little leagues against the larger minor leagues with aspirations for major league rank. The limitation of the drafting system and definition of territorial rights involves no sacrifice for the big League, as its territory doesn't conflict with that of any minor league nor can the latter invade League territory, while two months for drafting give ample time for looting all the desirable playing material.

WHAT THE LEAGUE GAINS.

But the big League gains directly through classification of minor leagues, reduction of drafting prices, legalizing of the farming system, and through the absolute destruction of all present or future independence of any league once it makes itself party to this agreement. A perusal of Article 23, Section 1, will serve to show the vast power and broad jurisdiction assumed by the Board of Arbitration over all leagues, clubs, and players, the moment they seek protection, and how completely they are thenceforth fettered. It is aimed particularly at those minor leagues containing cities large enough to become members of any future rival major league, and is particularly designed, along with the classification system, to forestall and crush out any ambition for major league rank in the leading minor leagues of the country—as for instance the Western League and the Eastern League. These are to remain in the future what they have been in the past—training schools for the big League.

LEAGUE AGGRANDIZEMENT.

But the greatest advantage the League derives is from the reduction of drafting prices and the legalizing of the farming system. By the reduced drafting price the League is enabled at comparatively small cost to itself to pick each year the best talent of the minor leagues. The effect will be to keep the clubs of the latter in a semi-disorganized condition and prevent the up-building of teams strong enough in time to rank with those of the major League. Through the farming system the many players so cunningly and cheaply taken from the leading leagues can be loaned to needy clubs. The League is thus saved the expense of the maintenance of these players and yet retains interminable control over them. It is easy to see how

in a few years the National League will inevitably, through this double-action drafting-loaning juggle, directly own all the desirable players in the profession, while the minor leagues will have no assets except worthless franchises and be completely at the tender mercy of the big League. The worst wars would make the minor league situation no more deplorable than it will become through this peaceable method of spoliation.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

That the minor leagues should, year after year, suffer humiliation and spoliation, despite their real power, is one of the anomalies of base-ball. The major League has always received the most loyal support from the minor leagues. In the wars of 1884, 1890-91, the minor leagues, singly and collectively, stood by the National Agreement, of which they were the smallest beneficiaries. Yet always was fresh contumely and increased oppression their reward. The first agreement was the Tripartite Agreement of 1884 to which the National League, American Association, and Northwestern League were equal parties. When the object of the agreement—the crushing out of the Union Association—was accomplished the National League and American Association promptly arrogated to themselves all the privileges of the agreement, according the minor leagues the mere shadow of protection, viz., recognition of their contracts during the playing season.

SMALL RECOGNITION.

From that period up to 1890 the National League and American Association manipulated the National Agreement to suit their own purposes without any reference to or consideration for the minor leagues. It was simply a game of diplomacy between the two big leagues to do each other up, at which game the

National League proved so superior that it gradually drove the Association to the wall and all but out of existence. It was not until after years of labor by the champion of the minor leagues and the press, notably "Sporting Life" of Philadelphia, that the leading minor leagues were accorded the reservation privilege, and it was not until 1891 that a minor league ever secured admission to the rank of party of the first part. During the tremendous Players' League war of 1890 the minor leagues and even the disrupted, downtrodden, and despised American Association stood loyally by the National Agreement. In the reorganization of 1891 the Western League received its reward by being made an equal party to the new National Agreement with the National League and American Association, and when the latter, goaded to desperation, in the spring of 1891, broke away from the Agreement, the Western League and the minor leagues again stood loyally by the National League and the Agreement throughout the war with the revolted American Association.

ALWAYS THE SAME TREATMENT.

But as usual this loyalty was ill-requited. When the consolidation of the National League and American was effected in 1892, from which arose the present all-powerful twelve-club organization, the latter formulated a new National Agreement framed by itself without consultation with, consent of, or consideration for, any other base-ball organization, in which the new National League constituted itself the sole arbiter of the base-ball world, and in which all the minor leagues of whatever degree were lumped as parties of the second part, without voice or representation. This is the Agreement which has stood for four years and which was so radically amended at the February meeting of the League without, however, according the

minor leagues any better treatment than they have hitherto enjoyed.

A MOVE TOWARD UNION.

What few concessions were made in this Agreement were solely due to an unusually aggressive move, on part of the leading minor leagues, toward a union among themselves. This move went so far as temporary organization of a board of minor league presidents, with President Thomas J. Hickey of the Western Association as chairman. It is a singular fact that a union of minor leagues was not effected years ago considering the elements of power inherent in the minor leagues. The latter cover far more territory than the big League and are therefore more representative. They have the support of at least three times as many papers as the big League enjoys, and they employ at least five times as many players.

ELEMENTS OF POWER.

Here it is where unitedly the minor leagues could exert a greater power than the National League could possibly wield. The limited number of skilled players controlled by the big League constitutes a special class who must come up to a special standard to keep their places in the big League, failing which they must return whence they came, to the minor leagues. The latter employ all classes of players; in them the player gets his start, from them he progresses by gradations to the major League, and to them he must return to end his career when his major League day is over. It will thus be seen that were the minor leagues ever to present a united front their only vulnerable point—their hold on the players—would be made invulnerable, since no player with any regard for his professional future would dare to court the terror of perpetual minor league disqualification by breaking a contract

or disregarding minor league reservation, no matter how tempting the League offer.

ONLY UNION NEEDED.

In other words through union the minor leagues would hold the players in the hollow of their hands and would furthermore be in position to solve for themselves all salary questions just as the National League succeeded in doing when it absorbed its only business competitor, the American Association. It will thus be seen that in union the minor league position would be impregnable. That such a union was not effected long ago can only be ascribed to the long-ingrained habit of submission, and also, perhaps, to the fact that within the ranks of the minor leagues are to be found many men, some in high position, with pronounced and, perhaps, profitable League sentiment and affiliation. The minor leagues thus illustrate most forcibly the old truism that "a house divided against itself must fall," while the National League equally forcibly proves that not in numbers but in union there is strength.

THE ROSTER FOR 1896.

Following is a roster of all the organized leagues for this year, giving the officials of the various organizations, club members and managers. The list of players is not given for the reason that ball teams are subject to constant change. This roster will be found not only interesting but will serve excellently as a complete directory for the coming season :—

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Charles H. Byrne, Eastern Park, Brooklyn ; A. H. Soden, 126 Water street, Boston ; John T. Brush, Indianapolis. Secretary, N. E. Young, Box 536, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

President-Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Young, Box 536, Washington, D. C.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Boston : A. H. Soden, president ; Frank Selee, manager. Brooklyn : C. H. Byrne, president ; David Foutz, manager. Baltimore : Edward H. Hanlon, president and manager. Chicago : James A. Hart, president ; A. C. Anson, manager. Cleveland : F. De H. Robison, president ; Oliver Tebeau, manager. Cincinnati : John T. Brush, president ; William Ewing, manager. Louisville : Dr. Stucky, president ; John J. McClosky, manager. Philadelphia : A. J. Reach, president ; William Shettsline, manager. Pittsburg : W. W. Kerr, president ; Connie Mack, manager. St. Louis : C. Von der Ahe, president ; H. H. Diddlelock, manager. New York : Andrew Freedman, president ; Arthur Irwin, manager. Washington : J. E. Wagner, president ; A. Schuelz, manager.

UMPIRES.—T. J. Lynch, Tim Hurst, R. Emslie, H. Henderson, George Weidman, Tim Keefe, John Sheridan.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Ban. B. Johnson, president-secretary-treasurer, care Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Columbus, O.: Thomas J. Loftus, president and manager. Detroit: George A. Vanderbeck, president; G. Stallings, manager. Grand Rapids: George Ellis, president; John J. Carney, manager. Indianapolis: J. A. Golt, president; William H. Watkins, manager. Kansas City: James H. Manning, president and manager. Milwaukee: J. Killilea, president; Larry Twitchell, manager. Minneapolis: John Goodnow, president; Walter Wilmot, manager. St. Paul: Charles Comisky, president and manager.

UMPIRES.—Charles N. Snyder, James McDonald, "Sandy" McDermott, F. W. Murphy.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Buffalo: James Franklin, president; John Rour, manager. Rochester: C. A. Lemigruler, president; Dan Shannon, manager. Syracuse: George Kuntzsch, president; Charles Reilley, manager. Toronto: A. C. Buckenberger, president and manager. Scranton: T. K. Simpson, president; William McDermott, manager. Springfield: J. A. Powers, president; Thomas A. Burns, manager. Providence: E. A. Draper, president; William Murray, manager. Wilkesbarre: B. F. Bogert, president; H. Earle, manager.

UMPIRES.—John Gaffney, Edward Swartwood, Joseph Lindon, Thomas J. Kelly, and Herman Doescher.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Thomas J. Hickey, president-secretary-treasurer, 621 Edmond street, St. Joseph, Mo.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Burlington, Ia.: E. J. Hengle, manager. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: William Ebright, man-

ager. Dubuque, Ia. : Harry Raymond, manager. Des Moines, Ia. : William Traffley, manager. Peoria, Ill. : William Dugdale, manager. Quincy, Ill. : George W. Brackett, manager. Rockford, Ill. : Hugh Nicol, manager. St. Joseph, Mo. : Frank Haller, manager.

UMPIRES.—John Haskell, R. Caruthers, J. E. Allen.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

President-treasurer, Timothy Murnane, Boston Globe, Boston, Mass. Secretary, J. C. Morse, The Herald, Boston, Mass.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Brockton, Mass. : Walter W. Burnham, manager. Bangor, Me. : William Long, manager. Augusta, Me. : C. W. Herrington, manager. Fall River, Mass. : W. A. Marston, manager. Lewiston, Me. : M. J. Gerrity, manager. New Bedford, Mass. : Fred Doe, manager. Portland, Me. : Frank Leonard, manager. Pawtucket, R. I. : John A. Smith, manager.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

President-secretary-treasurer, Samuel Crane, care Daily Advertiser, New York City.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Hartford, Conn. : William Barrie, manager. Jersey City, N. J. : John Irwin, manager. Newark, N. J. : Thomas P. Burns, manager. New Haven, Conn. : Ted Sullivan, manager. Paterson, N. J. : E. K. Barrows, manager. Wilmington, Del. : Dennis A. Long, manager.

UMPIRES.—Charles Jones, Jerry Sullivan.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

President-secretary-treasurer, Henry Powers, 640 Commercial Place, New Orleans, La.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Atlanta, Ga. : James A. Knowles, manager. Birmingham, Ala. : John C. Strouthers, manager. Little Rock, Ark. : A. McFarland, man-

ager. Nashville, Tenn. : D. Sweeney, manager. New Orleans, La. : Abner Powell, manager. Memphis, Tenn. : Charles A. Frank, manager. Montgomery, Ala. : Richard Gorman, manager. Mobile, Ala. : Manager not selected.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

President, J. M. McLaughlin, Lynchburg, Va. Secretary-treasurer, J. C. Small, Richmond, Va.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Lynchburg : W. A. Smith, manager. Norfolk : Claude McFarland, manager. Portsmouth : Charles A. Marr, manager. Petersburg : V. E. Breen, manager. Richmond : Jacob Wells, manager. Roanoke : W. A. Boyer, manager.

UMPIRES.—W. G. Betts, George A. Wood.

PACIFIC LEAGUE.

President-secretary-treasurer, M. J. Roche, care Oregonian, Portland, Or.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Seattle : Charles Campau, manager. Tacoma : J. S. Barnes, manager. Portland : R. J. Glenalvin, manager. Victoria, B. C. : Gus Klopff, manager.

UMPIRES.—Frank W. March of Butte, Mont., and H. H. Suggs of Monmouth, Ill.

MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

President-secretary-treasurer, William H. Mumby, Corunna, Mich.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Port Huron : W. H. Phillips, manager. Jackson : Leigh Lynch, manager. Adrian : R. L. Taylor, manager. Manistee : J. E. Killeen, manager. Saginaw : George Black, manager. Kalamazoo : O. G. Hungerford, manager. Lansing and Muskegon : Managers not selected.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

President-Treasurer, John L. Ward of Fort Worth; vice-president, W. G. Wilkins of Dallas; secretary, Mr. Barlest of Austin.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Austin: George W. Blackburn, manager. Dallas: William H. Earle, manager. Fort Worth: John L. Ward, manager. Galveston: George Work, manager. Houston: M. J. Garson, manager. San Antonio: Peter Brophay, manager. Dennison: F. P. Thyne, manager. Sherman: Manager not selected.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

President-secretary-treasurer, C. B. Powers, care The Leader, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Toledo, O.: F. W. Torreyson, manager. Wheeling, West Virginia: I. McKee, manager. Youngstown, O.: A. Hazen, manager. Fort Wayne, Ind.: George Tehan, manager. New Castle, Pa., and Washington, Pa.: Managers not selected.

• PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

President-secretary-treasurer, Frank L. Hough, care Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Reading: John Mulligan, manager. Philadelphia: William Sharsig, manager. York: William Baublitz, manager. Lancaster: Frank P. Rinn, manager. Hazleton: Robert Westlake, manager. Carbondale: Martin Swift, manager. Easton, Al. Lawson, manager. At the time of going to press the eighth city had not been admitted. The probabilities, however, favored Harrisburg as opposed to Pottsville.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

President, C. P. Helfenstein, Shamokin, Pa.; vice-president, Dana Spence, Williamsport; secretary, Fred A. Bickford, Lock Haven; treasurer, J. B. Young, Mt. Carmel.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Lock Haven, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Pottsville, Sunbury, and Williamsport.

MISSOURI LEAGUE.

President, Dr. R. W. Hood, of Excelsior Springs ; secretary, Claude East, of Leavenworth.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Sedalia, Leavenworth, Excelsior Springs, Webb City, Chillicothe, Louisiana, Springfield, Atchison, Nevada, and Moberly.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY LEAGUE.

President, Edgar S. Farler, Gettysburg, Pa. ; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Greenebaum, Hagerstown, Md.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Hagerstown, Md : W. H. Greenebaum, manager. Hanover, Pa. : John Sheeley, manager. Carlisle, Pa. : Bert Everson, manager. Chambersburg, Pa. : Clay Henniger, manager.

EASTERN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

President-secretary, J. A. Clarke, Montreal, Can.

CLUB MEMBERS.—Montreal, Farnham, St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Canada ; Malone and Plattsburg, N. Y. ; and St. Albans, Vt.

LONGEST GAMES ON RECORD.

The longest professional game of base-ball ever played was a game of 25 innings, between the Fargo and Grand Forks teams at Devil's Lake, N. D., July 18, 1891. Not a run was scored in the game.

The longest Major League game on record was a game of 20 innings between the Cincinnati and Chicago teams at Chicago, June 30, 1892, darkness ending the game with the score a tie 7 to 7, neither team having made a run in the last 15 innings. Mullane and Gumbert were the pitchers.

The longest championship game in any organization was played May 16, 1891, at Tacoma, Wash., between

the Seattle and Tacoma teams of the Pacific Northwest League. The score stood a tie each inning after the sixth inning until the 22d inning, the Tacoma team then winning by 6 to 5.

MATTERS OF RECORD.

The quickest played games of base-ball on record were played at Dayton, O., Sept. 19, 1884, between the Dayton and Iron-ton teams ; and at San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1893, between the San Francisco and Oakland teams. Each game consumed exactly 47 minutes.

The Detroit club in 1887 played the largest number of games on record for a club in one season. From March 11 to Oct. 26, 188 games were played.

Sam Thompson, now of the Philadelphia club, while a member of the Detroit team in 1887, participated in 184 games, the largest number ever credited to a player for any one season.

LONG DISTANCE THROWING.

The record for long distance throwing has been held for many years by John Hatfield, long since retired. Hatfield threw a regulation base-ball 133 yds., 1 ft., 7½ inches, Oct. 15, 1872, in Brooklyn.

There have been other notable performances, some surpassing Hatfield's feat, but not having been achieved under proper conditions, they have never been accepted as records. The most notable are :—

Pitcher Ed Crane threw a base-ball 135 yds., 1 ft., ½ inch, Oct. 12, 1884, in Cincinnati and 134 yds., 5 inches, Oct. 19, 1884, in St. Louis.

Catcher Harry Vaughn threw a base-ball 134 yds., 2½ inches June 23, 1890, at Buffalo.

Outfielder Larry Twitchell threw a base-ball 135 yds., 2 inches, July 29, 1893, at Macon, Ga.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON OF 1895.

The baseball season of 1895 was in all respects the most successful on record, alike in the twelve club major league and in the minor leagues at large. Financially the season was exceedingly prosperous. In the National League all the clubs made a handsome profit on the season, ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000 per club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PROFITS.

A close estimate of the profits of the league clubs is as follows: Philadelphia, over \$100,000; Chicago, \$75,000; New York, \$60,000; Brooklyn, \$25,000; Baltimore, \$50,000; Boston, \$40,000; Pittsburg, \$35,000; St. Louis, \$21,000; Washington and Cleveland, \$15,000 each; Louisville, \$10,000. This estimate is based partly on published club statements, and partly on the known attendance. These data, combined with a pretty fair knowledge of salaries and expenses of each club, permit the above estimate, which can hardly vary ten per cent. from the actual figures so jealously guarded and kept secret by the magnates for obvious reasons. The league magnates have good reason for not inviting public attention to their little gold mines, or arousing other capitalists to the possibilities of major league baseball as a rich field, yielding large returns for comparatively small risk and investment.

THE MINOR LEAGUES

also had a good year financially, although, of course, not to be compared to the National League, because of the less populous field cultivated. The Western League made great strides as a solid organization and succeeded in placing itself upon a better footing than

any other minor league has yet enjoyed. All the clubs of this organization cleared profits ranging from \$20,000 down to \$5,000.

In the Eastern League the majority of the clubs made money, the balance managed to make ends meet, and all will be in the field this year for another trial.

The New England League also had a good season, finishing in splendid shape with all the clubs that began the season. Furthermore the league was so well conducted that it attracted to the support of the clubs a better class of capitalists than ever before.

The Western Association did not have such smooth sailing as the previous year, two clubs—Omaha and Jacksonville—dropping out, the former through gross mismanagement, and the latter through the inability of the town to hold up its end in the rather expensive Association. The vacancies were however promptly filled by the admission of Dubuque and Burlington, and the Association finished its season in pretty fair condition.

The Southern League alone, of all the leading minor leagues, did not enjoy unusual prosperity, and had hard work to finish the season with four clubs. The conditions in the South, however, are harder for baseball than in any other section of the country, owing to the scarcity of populous cities and the vast area of territory to be covered to combine into a circuit the few large towns of the South. Under such conditions a thriving and profitable minor league is hardly to be looked for, and our Southern friends deserve credit for keeping the game going in their section as well as they have done.

THE STATE LEAGUES.

Of the various State leagues that began the season of 1895, only the Virginia League went through unscathed. This neat and well managed six-club organization had a fine, and, in the main, profitable

campaign, and finished the season in good shape. The Pennsylvania League had a hard struggle, beginning the season with eight clubs and ending it with four, thanks to Mr. Alvin Markle, a wealthy Hazleton citizen, who personally carried three of the four clubs to the end.

The New York State League started with eight clubs, but owing to internal dissensions and all round poor management, disbanded in July. The New England Association, which was virtually a Massachusetts league, did not live even so long, owing to inability to compete with the old, well-handled, and well-backed New England League.

The Iowa League started with eight clubs, and, after two reorganizations, disbanded in August. The Michigan League with six clubs managed to go through the season in fair shape.

The Iron and Oil League lasted until August, when it disbanded, and two of its clubs joined the Tri-State League, thus giving the latter a new lease of life until September, when it too went by the board.

THE NET RESULT.

For the minor leagues, as a whole, the season, however, was the best on record, as the remarkably few disbandments occurred only among the lesser State organizations; the larger Inter-State leagues, such as the Western League, Eastern League, New England League, Western Association, and Southern League, all emerging from the season virtually intact and in position to resume business this year. This happy result may be mainly attributed to increased public interest and patronage, stricter adherence to salary limits, and better business methods all around.

In the National League circuit the chief factors in increased attendance were an unusually close and exciting championship race, and the extensive suppression of the gambling sport of horse-racing, which

practically gave baseball a clear field as the only available summer sport for the masses in our large centers of population. This is attested by the fact that never before 1895 was the attendance so uniformly large in the closing months of the season.

ARTISTICALLY,

the season of 1895 was even a greater success than in its financial aspects. The National League enjoyed a remarkably close, exciting, and well sustained race—the best ever witnessed in a twelve-club league, and far better than had ever been deemed possible in so clumsy and top-heavy an arrangement as a twelve-club organization must necessarily be.

The four leading minor leagues also enjoyed excellent championship races. The closest was that of the Southern League, which actually ended in a tie between Nashville and Atlanta—something exceedingly rare in baseball campaigns.

The various campaigns were so well conducted that even the few enemies of the sport could find nothing to carp at, and nowhere was the fair fame of baseball smirched by the breath of scandal. The playing rules also worked so well that no change of any importance was deemed necessary, and the rules of 1895 will, with a few minor corrections, stand as the rules of this season. For all these reasons 1895 may well stand as the red-letter year of baseball.

PROSPECTUS FOR SEASON OF 1896.

There is no reason to apprehend for 1896 anything but a repetition of the great success of last year, as the conditions have not changed, either in the minor league or major league field. All of the leagues in the field last year will again enter the lists, while several new leagues will occupy the field in sections which have lain fallow for some years and where there is, therefore, good reason to expect a renewal of the long dormant public interest.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

circuit will contain the same twelve cities which have constituted the membership since the formation of that pretentious organization in 1892. The teams have been somewhat strengthened all around and the chances are therefore good for a repetition of the excellent pennant race of last year.

THE WESTERN LEAGUE,

which ranks next in importance, power, and success to the National League, will be in even better shape than last season and the brilliant financial and artistic success of 1895 should be easily surpassed this year. The circuit has been strengthened by the expulsion of Toledo, which last year proved a weak spot, and the admission of Columbus, O., a populous and baseball loving city, under the ownership and management of Thos. J. Loftus, a capable, experienced, and well-to-do baseball man of the old school. It was designed also to substitute Omaha for Grand Rapids, but investigation revealed that the big Nebraska town had been for a time ruined through the unpopular management of its Western Association Club, and it was therefore deemed advisa-

ble to give the town a rest for a year and retain Grand Rapids with Mr. Ellis as franchise holder. The Western League was last fall re-organized as a five-year copartnership and the prospect is that it will fill out its full term successfully, and will meantime continue to increase in power until it shall either compel the National League to recognize it as a major league, and treat with it upon equal footing, or else go it alone. One of the probabilities of the not very remote future is a combination of all of the minor leagues against the arrogant National League, under the lead of the Western League. What makes the prospect of the Western League particularly good is the fact that it is located in a populous and constantly growing section.

THE EASTERN LEAGUE

is not so fortunate as its big Western fellow-league in the matter of large and growing cities, but it nevertheless has, after a struggle of some years, secured a circuit second only to that of the Western League and one which gives reasonable assurance of permanence. In Buffalo, Providence, Toronto, and Rochester the Eastern League will always have a powerful nucleus around which to rally, build and maintain a strong organization. The circuit this year will contain the same cities as last year and the various clubs will also remain in the same experienced hands, the only change of note being the purchase of the Toronto franchise from John C. Chapman by A. C. Buckenberger. Some heavy drafts for players were made upon this league by the National League, but the losses have all been made good and the teams will, on the whole, be fully up to last year's standard.

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE

finished the last campaign in such bad shape that it had to be completely reorganized. Of the clubs in at

the death last fall, only Atlanta, Nashville, and New Orleans are able to continue membership. Chattanooga and Evansville have been dropped. In order to make up a proper eight-club circuit, Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mobile of Alabama ; Little Rock, Ark.; and Memphis, Tenn., have been admitted. These are all old ball towns, and the prospect, therefore, is that the Southern League will again enter the field, under better auspices than last season, when the circuit was too much scattered.

THE NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

has every prospect of duplicating last season's unprecedented success, as the circuit will remain intact, the backing unchanged and the teams be at least as strong—and perhaps even better balanced than last season. The one drawback to the campaign of 1895 was the preponderance of the Fall River team, which had practically a walk-over for the pennant. This condition is not likely to obtain again, and therefore, with a closer and more uncertain race, the prosperity of all the clubs should be materially enhanced. In the matter of good management this league stands second to no other baseball organization.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION

had the misfortune to lose its most populous city, Omaha, through the gross mismanagement of its franchise-holders, and furthermore to lose Jacksonville and the city which won the championship—Lincoln. The Lincoln people found pennant-winning too costly for a city of Lincoln's size and at the end of the season, with the consent of the Association, transferred franchise and champion team to Cedar Rapids, Ia. The places of Omaha and Jacksonville were taken by Dubuque and Burlington, two rather small towns, which, however, make up in enthusiasm and good backing what they lack in size. The Western Association will,

therefore, start the season with a very fair eight-club circuit.

THE STATE LEAGUES

which occupied the field last year will all be in the arena again except the New York League. The best of the lot, the Virginia League, will have the same excellent six-club circuit as last year with every prospect of duplicating the success then achieved.

The Pennsylvania League, which finished with four clubs, has brought its membership up to eight clubs, and will try it again this year under better auspices, with better organization and backing, and with the novelty of a club located in the major league city of Philadelphia.

The Michigan League will have eight clubs this year as against six last season. The Texas League will, like last year, have six clubs and bids fair to have another good season.

THE NEWCOMERS

in the minor league field are the Atlantic Association, the Pacific League, the Tri-State League, and the Southeastern League. Of these the Atlantic Association is the most promising, and bids fair to be the most successful, partly because it is in the hands of expert baseball managers and partly because its circuit embraces ball towns of reputation which have been permitted to lie fallow for years, and should, therefore, be now ripe once more for the national game. The Association will have two Connecticut clubs in New Haven and Hartford, three New Jersey clubs in Jersey City, Paterson, and Newark, and one Delaware club in that little commonwealth's chief city, Wilmington. It would have been an easy matter to add two more towns, but it was deemed safest to start with the six excellent cities named.

COLLEGE BASE BALL.

The outlook for a successful season of college base ball is excellent. The field of candidates in all of the colleges is unusually large and the outlook is that the games will be unusually close and interesting. Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Brown, Cornell, Georgetown, and Holy Cross will be very evenly matched. The New England College Association also bids fair to have four well balanced teams in the field.

THE WESTERN LEAGUE'S 1895 RECORD.

The campaign of the Western League, which began May 1, and ended September 22, was not exciting in its earlier stages, owing to the big lead assumed by the Indianapolis team. After July, however, Kansas City and St. Paul gradually gained upon the leader, and for a month the contest between these three teams was spirited. Then Kansas City first let up, St. Paul also slackened its pace, and Indianapolis finished a rather easy winner, with St. Paul second and Kansas City third; Minneapolis finished a good fourth. The second division was led by Detroit, which came up from the bottom by a fine spurt in the last month of the campaign. Milwaukee had to be content with sixth place after a sharp brush with Detroit. Toledo and Grand Rapids brought up the rear, where, indeed, they had lingered for the best part of the season. The official record for the season was as follows :

	Indianapolis.	St. Paul.	Kansas City.	Minneapolis.	Detroit.	Milwaukee.	Toledo.	Grand Rapids.	Won.	Per Cent.
Indianapolis,...		9	10	8	11	13	13	14	78	.645
St. Paul,.....	8		8	10	9	11	14	14	74	.597
Kansas City, ...	8	10		10	11	11	12	11	73	.584
Minneapolis,...	8	8	8		8	11	10	11	64	.520
Detroit,.....	7	9	7	10		7	8	11	59	.472
Milwaukee,....	4	7	7	7	10		9	13	57	.460
Toledo,.....	4	4	5	8	10	9		12	52	.419
Grand Rapids,.	4	3	7	6	7	5	6		38	.306
Lost,.....	43	50	52	59	66	67	72	86		

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis,..	78	43	.645	Detroit,.....	59	66	.472
St. Paul,	74	50	.597	Milwaukee,....	57	67	.460
Kansas City,..	73	52	.584	Toledo,.....	52	72	.419
Minneapolis,...	64	59	.520	Grand Rapids,.	38	86	.306

WESTERN LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1895.

The official averages of the clubs and players of the Western League for 1895, as furnished by president Ban Johnson, follows: Outfielder Frank, of Minneapolis was the leading batter of the League. The batting standard was high, 11 men standing .400 or over and 69 being .300 or over. The batting was favored by the rather small parks, but the fielding was exceedingly good, considering the roughness of most of the Western League grounds. The figures:

CLUB BATTING.

Rank.	Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	ER.	Ave.
1 Indianapolis,.....	121	4639	1201	1641	670	.354
2 Minneapolis,.....	123	4863	1282	1702	670	.350
3 Kansas City,.....	125	4633	1071	1565	553	.338
4 Grand Rapids,....	124	4708	1066	1569	557	.333
5 St. Paul,.....	124	4711	1185	1542	477	.327
6 Detroit,.....	125	4706	993	1503	527	.319
7 Toledo,.....	124	4480	831	1366	371	.305
8 Milwaukee,.....	124	4722	901	1415	438	.300

CLUB FIELDING.

Rank.	Games.	PO.	A.	E.	T'ch's.	Ave.
1 Detroit,.....	125	3254	1668	321	5243	.939
2 Kansas City,.....	125	3260	1539	342	5141	.933
3 Toledo,.....	124	3214	1519	339	5072	.933
4 St. Paul,.....	124	3190	1591	352	5133	.931
5 Indianapolis,.....	121	3195	1513	372	5080	.927
6 Minneapolis,.....	123	3218	1658	394	5270	.925
7 Milwaukee,.....	124	3333	1540	408	5281	.923
8 Grand Rapids,....	124	3221	1690	456	5367	.915

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Rank.		Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	Ave.
1	Frank, Minneapolis,.....	37	164	47	77	.472
2	Werden, Minneapolis,.....	123	563	179	241	.428
3	Dungan, Detroit,.....	125	543	149	230	.424
4	{ McCarthy, Indianapolis,...	121	522	146	219	.420
	{ Motz, Indianapolis,.....	117	476	162	200	.420
6	Hogriever, Indianapolis,....	46	204	56	85	.417
7	Carroll, G. R., K. C.,.....	122	522	154	216	.414
8	Delehanty, Detroit,.....	16	66	21	27	.409
9	Wright, Grand Rapids,.....	124	549	172	224	.408
10	George, G. R., St. P.,.....	124	595	169	240	.403
11	Lally, Minneapolis,.....	123	590	205	236	.400
12	Roat, Indianapolis,.....	120	523	205	236	.409
13	Stratton, St. Paul,.....	45	210	56	80	.381
14	Nie, Grand Rapids,.....	16	61	11	23	.377
15	Cassidy, Grand Rapids,....	120	531	113	199	.375
16	Bergen, Kansas City,.....	113	505	118	188	.372
17	Hulen, Minneapolis,.....	123	528	187	195	.369
18	Pickett, St. Paul,.....	120	513	132	189	.368
19	Hines, Kansas City,.....	91	381	103	139	.365
20	Newell, Indianapolis,.....	121	528	140	190	.360
	{ Manning, Kansas City,....	121	521	145	187	.359
21	{ Connaughton, Kansas City,.	115	493	118	177	.359
	{ Campau, Detroit,.....	118	476	115	171	.359
24	Irwin, St. Paul,.....	113	500	154	179	.358
25	Hartman, Toledo, Mil.,....	113	451	115	161	.357
26	Klusman, Kansas City,....	113	467	112	165	.353
27	Kuehne, Minneapolis,.....	123	534	127	178	.352
28	Burns, Minneapolis, St. Paul,	118	534	121	190	.350
29	Nicholson, Detroit,.....	81	356	103	124	.348
30	Strauss, Minneapolis,.....	120	555	144	192	.346
31	Gillen, Detroit,.....	125	471	95	162	.344
	{ Twitchell, Milwaukee,....	124	522	143	179	.343
32	{ Comiskey, St. Paul,.....	17	67	15	23	.343
	{ McFarland, Indianapolis...	120	487	127	167	.343
	{ Niland, Toledo, G. R.,.....	116	446	81	152	.341
35	{ Weaver, Milwaukee,.....	124	566	113	193	.341
	{ Roach, Toledo,.....	107	387	86	132	.341
	{ Nicol, Ind., Mil.,.....	85	358	69	122	.341
39	{ Nicholl, Kansas City,.....	102	423	93	143	.338
	{ Kling, Kansas City,.....	62	234	41	79	.338
41	Camp, St. Paul,.....	120	498	145	168	.337
42	Cavelle, Toledo,.....	10	39	12	13	.333
43	{ Carney, Toledo,.....	106	444	56	147	.331
	{ Earle, Grand Rapids,.....	33	133	34	44	.331
45	Sharp, Milwaukee,.....	118	515	115	170	.330

Rank.		Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	Ave.
46	{ Werrick, Minneapolis,.....	112	447	109	147	.329
	{ Connor, Toledo,.....	124	492	128	162	.329
48	Glenalvin, Ind., G. R.,.....	88	352	76	115	.327
49	{ Strouthers, Detroit,.....	77	309	63	100	.324
	{ Hogan, Indianapolis,.....	110	491	137	159	.324
51	O'Rourke, St. Paul,.....	119	533	145	172	.323
52	Fraser, Minneapolis,.....	71	268	57	86	.321
	{ Mullane, St. Paul,.....	95	356	75	114	.320
53	{ Hernon, Kansas City,.....	124	487	116	156	.320
	{ Cross, Indianapolis,.....	44	153	23	49	.320
56	Campbell, Grand Rapids,..	60	251	39	80	.319
57	Wilson, Minneapolis,.....	120	488	88	155	.318
58	Marr, St. Paul,.....	58	237	62	75	.316
59	Canavan, Indianapolis,.....	105	425	135	134	.315
60	Truby, Grand Rapids,.....	36	141	42	44	.312
61	{ Newman, Detroit,...	117	528	133	162	.307
	{ Stafford, Grand Rapids,....	68	264	47	81	.307
	{ Shields, Grand Rapids,....	26	108	24	33	.306
63	{ M'Cauley, M., G. R., D.,....	100	389	84	119	.306
	{ Gilks, Toledo,.....	120	560	113	169	.302
65	{ Donohue, Grand Rapids,....	24	86	19	26	.302
67	Klopf, Mil., Toledo,.....	117	508	110	153	.301
68	{ Taylor, Milwaukee,.....	124	514	74	154	.300
	{ Weddige, Toledo,.....	123	540	87	162	.300
70	Twineham, Detroit,.....	103	403	81	120	.298
71	Collopy, Grand Rapids,....	123	512	98	152	.297
72	Kilroy, Grand Rapids,.....	15	51	10	15	.294
73	Gettinger, Indianapolis,....	37	150	30	44	.293
	{ Healy, Minneapolis,.....	38	144	23	42	.292
74	{ Johnson, Detroit,.....	20	72	13	21	.292
	{ Hatfield, Kansas City,.....	117	455	97	133	.292
	{ Rupert, Kansas City,.....	28	117	20	34	.290
	{ Long, Milwaukee,.....	89	369	67	107	.290
77	{ Raymond, Detroit,.....	121	521	85	151	.290
	{ Wittrock, Indianapolis,....	10	31	4	9	.290
81	{ Freeman, Detroit,.....	10	42	10	12	.286
	{ Wheelock, Grand Rapids,..	122	500	109	143	.286
83	Kraus, St. Paul,.....	54	201	50	57	.284
	{ Daniels, Kansas City,.....	41	152	24	43	.283
84	{ Moran, G. R., Mil.,.....	12	53	9	15	.283
	{ Boyle, St. Paul,.....	84	339	60	96	.283
87	Hastings, Kansas City,.....	46	146	33	41	.281
88	Woods, Indianapolis,.....	28	107	27	30	.280
89	Phillips, Indianapolis,.....	21	79	13	22	.278
90	Zahner, G. R., K. C.,.....	28	102	21	28	.274
91	Whitehill, Detroit,.....	35	121	12	33	.273
92	Goar, Toledo,.....	62	218	36	59	.271

Rank.		Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	Ave.
93	Pepper, St. Paul,.....	47	156	31	42	.269
94	Blackburn, Ind., Minn.,...	25	91	19	24	.264
95	{ Baker, Milwaukee,.....	48	175	30	46	.263
	{ Gallagher, Toledo,.....	114	456	62	120	.263
97	Berger, St. Paul,.....	24	92	17	24	.261
98	Rettger, Milwaukee,.....	46	162	27	42	.259
99	{ Smith, St. Paul,.....	57	213	61	55	.258
	{ Boyd, Detroit,.....	23	93	19	24	.258
101	{ Stafford, Milwaukee,.....	27	109	16	28	.257
	{ Lohbeck, Detroit,.....	27	109	8	28	.257
103	{ Jones, St. Paul,.....	30	92	15	23	.250
	{ Outcalt, Toledo,.....	33	132	18	33	.250
105	{ Fear, Grand Rapids,.....	18	65	16	16	.246
	{ Fisher, Indianapolis,.....	52	191	30	47	.246
107	Duke, Minneapolis,.....	11	38	6	9	.237
108	Stephens, Milwaukee,.....	45	171	19	40	.234
109	Niles, Milwaukee,.....	21	86	16	20	.233
110	Pears, Detroit,.....	65	241	30	55	.228
111	Fanning, Minneapolis,....	34	94	16	20	.213
112	Jones, Grand Rapids,....	52	166	29	35	.211
113	Bolan, Milwaukee,.....	80	296	32	62	.209
114	Hughey, Toledo,.....	41	133	22	27	.203
115	{ Nops, Toledo,.....	46	154	15	31	.201
	{ Gayle, Detroit,.....	44	174	22	35	.201
117	Petty, Toledo, G. R.,.....	28	85	9	17	.200
118	McCarthy, Toledo,.....	10	31	1	6	.194
119	Van Dyke, St. Paul,.....	13	47	9	8	.170
120	Johnston, St. Paul,.....	41	132	15	21	.159
121	Scheibeck, Det., Tol.,.....	15	56	4	7	.125
122	Gifford, Toledo,.....	14	50	4	6	.120
123	Dammann, Tol., Ind.,.....	20	63	6	7	.111

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

CATCHERS.

Rank.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	T.C.	Ave.
1	Lohbeck, Detroit,..	21	77	20	3	11	100	.970
2	Twineham, Det.,...	84	339	87	15	30	441	.966
3	Roach, Toledo,....	102	448	98	22	32	568	.961
4	{ Boyle, St. Paul,....	84	357	89	20	35	466	.957
	{ Strauss, Minn.,....	17	77	13	4	10	94	.957
6	Wilson, Minn.,.....	105	448	120	26	42	594	.956
7	Moran, G. R., Mil.,	12	50	14	3	2	67	.955
8	Bergen, Kan. City,	109	466	111	28	39	605	.954
9	McFarland, Ind.,...	118	458	140	30	32	628	.952
10	Weaver, Mil.,	34	168	27	10	5	205	.951
11	Kraus, St. Paul,...	18	80	13	6	1	99	.939
12	Bolan, Milwaukee,	80	277	83	24	33	384	.938

Rank.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	T.C.	Ave.
13	Berger, St. Paul,...	24	92	27	8	5	127	.937
14	Zahner, G. R., K. C.,	28	97	29	9	11	135	.933
15	Earle, G. R.,.....	28	111	24	10	7	145	.931
16	Outcalt, Toledo,...	26	131	29	13	18	173	.925
17	Boyd, Detroit,....	13	57	9	6	7	72	.917
18	Campbell, G. R.,..	39	118	50	16	15	184	.913
19	Fear, G. R.,.....	15	68	10	10	3	88	.886
20	Nie, Grand Rapids,	15	44	17	9	5	70	.871

FIRST BASEMEN.

Rank.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.
	{ Klusman, K. C.,.....	109	1059	3	20	1112	.982
1	{ Carney, Toledo,.....	106	1073	20	20	1113	.982
	{ Camp, St. Paul,.....	33	318	11	6	335	.982
4	Werden, Minn.,.....	123	1177	88	24	1289	.981
5	Gilks, Toledo,.....	13	146	1	3	150	.980
6	McCauley, Milwau- } kee, G. R., Det.,.. }	100	905	63	21	989	.979
7	Motz, Indianapolis,...	116	1133	58	28	1219	.977
8	Mullane, St. Paul,...	60	555	28	15	598	.975
9	Cassidy, G. R.,.....	101	947	66	27	1040	.974
10	{ Strouthers, Det.,.....	77	705	37	21	763	.972
	{ Comiskey, St. Paul,..	17	134	5	4	143	.972
12	Stafford, Mil.,.....	27	245	13	9	267	.966
13	Twitchell, Mil.,.....	26	237	9	10	256	.961
14	Twineham, Det.,....	15	139	4	6	149	.960
15	Kling, Kan. City,....	13	133	4	7	144	.951
16	Carroll, G. R., K. C.,	10	96	5	9	110	.918

SECOND BASEMEN.

1	Pears, Detroit,.....	10	25	16	2	43	.953
2	Manning, Kan. City,.	121	298	344	36	678	.947
3	{ Pickett, St. Paul,....	112	342	308	37	687	.946
	{ Connor, Toledo,.....	124	321	428	42	791	.946
5	Glenalvin, Ind., G. R.	84	296	271	35	602	.942
6	Gillen, Detroit,.....	10	23	31	4	58	.931
7	Nicholson, Detroit,...	81	254	233	37	524	.929
8	Canavan, Ind.,.....	74	184	212	31	427	.927
9	Niland, Tol., G. R.,..	33	99	121	18	238	.924
10	Truby, G. R.,.....	35	118	107	21	246	.915
11	{ Sharp, Milwaukee,..	118	317	321	62	700	.911
	{ Delehanty, Det.,....	16	56	47	9	112	.911
13	Werrick, Minn.,.....	112	322	357	70	749	.907

THIRD BASEMEN.

1	Hatfield, K. C.,.....	117	138	249	41	428	.904
2	Niles, Milwaukee,....	20	36	33	8	77	.896
3	Kuehne, Minn.,.....	120	177	311	59	547	.892

Rank.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.
4	Hartman, Tol., Mil.,	113	153	181	41	375	.891
5	Collopy, G. R.,.....	122	175	295	60	530	.887
6	O'Rourke, St. Paul, ..	118	149	183	51	383	.867
7	Klopf, Mil., Tol.,.....	97	135	204	53	392	.865
8	Raymond, Det.,.....	115	168	253	68	489	.861
9	Weddige, Tol.,.....	10	15	20	6	41	.854
10	Newell, Ind.,.....	51	42	111	28	181	.845
11	Roat, Ind.,.....	72	110	121	49	280	.825

SHORT STOPS.

1	Scheibeck, Det., Tol.,	13	20	36	4	60	.933
2	Niland, Tol., G. R.,...	64	110	220	43	373	.885
3	Taylor, Mil.,.....	124	241	429	89	759	.883
4	{ Irwin, St. Paul,.....	112	222	401	83	706	.882
	{ Hines, K. C.,.....	10	21	24	6	51	.882
6	Hulen, Minn.,.....	122	214	373	82	669	.877
7	Roat, Ind.,.....	48	101	175	39	315	.876
8	Connaughton, K. C.,...	115	215	381	86	682	.874
9	Wheelock, G. R.,.....	122	196	456	95	747	.873
10	{ Newell, Ind.,.....	70	97	246	58	401	.855
	{ Gillen, Det.,.....	115	173	400	97	670	.855
12	Gallagher, Tol.,.....	44	67	131	41	239	.828
13	Camp, St. Paul,.....	10	15	26	11	52	.788

FIELDERS.

1	Niland, Tol., G. R.,...	19	29	6	1	36	.972
2	Stratton, St. Paul,...	43	77	10	3	90	.967
3	Cassidy, G. R.,.....	15	22	1	1	24	.958
4	Weaver, Mil.,.....	90	244	20	16	280	.943
5	Canavan, Ind.,.....	31	58	6	4	68	.941
6	{ McCarthy, Ind.,.....	120	296	14	20	330	.939
	{ Gettinger, Ind.,.....	36	68	9	5	82	.939
8	{ Gilks, Toledo,.....	105	191	14	14	219	.936
	{ Nicol, Ind., Mil.,.....	81	200	22	15	237	.936
10	Hogriever, Ind.,.....	44	61	7	5	73	.932
11	Nicholl, K. C.,.....	102	278	14	22	314	.930
12	{ Burns, Minn., St. P.,	118	213	17	18	248	.927
	{ Camp, St. Paul,.....	74	148	18	13	179	.927
14	Hogan, Ind.,... ..	110	270	12	23	305	.925
15	{ Shields, G. R.,.....	26	55	5	5	65	.923
	{ Gifford, Toledo,.....	14	22	2	2	26	.923
17	Newman, Detroit,...	117	270	15	25	310	.919
18	Weddige, Toledo,....	112	241	16	23	280	.918
19	Campau, Detroit,....	108	184	29	20	233	.914
	{ George, G. R., St. P.,	124	269	11	27	307	.912
20	{ Hines, Kan. City,....	75	131	15	14	160	.912
	{ Van Dyke, St. P.,....	13	28	3	3	34	.912

Rank.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	TC.	Ave.
23	Hernon, Kan. City,..	124	254	20	27	301	.910
24	{ Lally, Minn.,.....	123	236	15	25	276	.909
	{ Kraus, St. Paul,.....	17	36	4	4	44	.909
26	Long, Milwaukee,..	89	224	12	24	260	.908
27	Twitchell, Mil.,.....	84	155	30	19	204	.907
28	Strauss, Minn.,.....	97	203	26	25	254	.902
29	{ Cavelle, Toledo,.....	10	15	3	2	20	.900
	{ Freeman, Detroit,..	10	16	2	2	20	.900
31	{ Marr, St. Paul,.....	55	85	13	12	110	.891
	{ Wright, G. R.,.....	124	301	34	41	376	.891
33	Rupert, Kan. City,..	27	40	6	6	52	.885
34	Gallagher, Toledo,..	68	80	18	13	111	.883
35	{ Dungan, Detroit,....	125	230	32	35	297	.882
	{ Woods, Ind.,.....	21	38	7	6	51	.882
37	Klopf, Milwaukee,..	19	31	4	5	40	.875
38	Stafford, G. R.,.....	23	29	4	5	38	.868
39	Smith, St. Paul,.....	57	105	10	18	133	.865
40	Carroll, G. R., K. C.,..	108	173	14	31	218	.858
41	Baker, Milwaukee,..	10	21	1	4	26	.846
42	King, Kansas City,..	14	13	2	3	18	.833
43	Fraser, Minn.,.....	23	42	7	10	59	.830
44	Campbell, G. R.,.....	21	37	6	10	53	.811
45	Frank, Minn.,.....	37	59	8	16	83	.807
46	Goar, Toledo,.....	26	25	6	9	40	.775

PITCHERS' AVERAGES.

	Number of games.	Times at bat by opponents.	Runs scored by opponents.	Base hits by opponents.	Runs earned by opponents.	Per cent. base hits to at bat by opponents.	Ave. earned runs per game by opponents.
1	Mullane,.....	30	894	175	260	69	.230
2	Fisher,.....	52	1715	248	481	128	.246
3	Hastings,.....	44	1391	263	398	134	.304
4	Jones,.....	30	847	194	303	93	.310
5	Phillips,.....	18	593	90	172	56	.311
6	Dammann,....	18	513	128	166	59	.327
7	Rettger,.....	42	1468	284	480	139	.330
8	Kling,.....	34	1120	219	342	113	.332
9	Cross,.....	44	1504	312	472	148	.336
10	Goar,.....	32	1118	210	345	108	.337
11	{ Fraser,.....	48	1466	366	474	164	.341
	{ Johnston,....	41	1315	303	414	140	.341

PITCHERS' AVERAGES—Continued.

		Number of games.	Times at bat by opponents.	Runs scored by opponents.	Base hits by opponents.	Runs earned by opponents.	Per cent. base hits to at bat by opponents.	Ave. earned runs per game by opponents.
13	Hughey,.....	39	1325	258	417	134	314	.341
14	Nops,.....	38	1354	288	431	132	318	.347
15	Whitehill,	35	1146	236	367	123	320	.351
16	Baker,.....	38	1357	289	422	134	310	.352
17	Jones,.....	45	1426	373	458	160	321	.355
18	Fanning,.....	34	934	263	328	131	351	.358
19	Pepper,.....	42	1397	313	466	156	334	.371
20	Stephens,.....	45	1644	330	525	168	319	.373
21	Daniels,.....	39	1439	275	456	149	316	.382
22	Pears,.....	38	1230	273	428	152	347	.400
23	Healy,.....	34	1176	289	414	144	332	.423
24	Kilroy,.....	14	419	148	158	62	377	.442
25	Gayle,.....	44	1518	351	524	197	345	.447
26	Stafford,.....	41	1359	382	508	197	373	.480
27	{ Petty,.....	28	878	243	297	137	338	.489
	{ Blackburn,....	19	599	166	217	93	362	.489
29	Johnson,.....	18	620	160	230	92	370	.511
30	Donohue,.....	18	598	180	221	97	369	.538

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

The 1895 campaign of the National League, which began April 18, and ended September 30, was one of the best, in all respects, in the history of that organization. From start to finish six teams managed to keep over the .500 mark in rank—a remarkable feat in a twelve-club race. The Baltimore team, after many ups and downs, won the pennant for the second time, after a bruising finish with Cleveland, which finished a very close second, and, but for a bad start, would probably have won first place. Philadelphia, despite its great batting strength, finished only a poor third; Chicago, to the surprise of its rivals, came in fourth, thanks to its heavy batting qualities. Brooklyn and Boston tied for fifth place. Pittsburg, which for a long time led in the race, finished a poor seventh. Cincinnati managed to reach eighth place, and thus to beat out the ninth club, New York, which proved the great disappointment of the season. The Washington, St. Louis, and Louisville teams, which were never in the race as championship possibilities, finished at the tail in the order named. The full record is as follows:—

	Baltimore.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Won.	Per Cent.
Baltimore,.....		10	7	8	5	8	10	9	8	7	6	9	87	.669
Boston,.....	2		4	7	6	5	9	8	5	7	9	9	71	.542
Brooklyn,.....	5	7		6	2	5	11	9	5	7	9	5	71	.542
Chicago,.....	4	5	6		6	5	9	4	6	8	10	9	72	.554
Cleveland,.....	6	6	10	5		6	10	7	7	7	11	9	84	.646
Cincinnati,.....	4	7	7	7	6		6	4	4	4	9	8	66	.508
Louisville,.....	1	3	1	3	2	6		3	2	2	6	6	35	.267
New York,.....	3	4	3	8	5	8	9		3	4	11	8	66	.504
Philadelphia,.....	4	7	7	6	5	8	10	8		8	7	8	78	.595
Pittsburg,.....	5	5	5	4	5	8	10	8	4		9	8	71	.538
St. Louis,.....	6	3	3	2	1	3	6	1	5	3		6	39	.298
Washington,.....	3	3	7	2	3	2	6	4	4	4	5		43	.336
Lost,.....	43	60	60	58	46	64	96	65	53	61	92	85	783	

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Baltimore,.....	87	43	.669	Pittsburg,.....	71	61	.538
Cleveland,.....	84	46	.646	Cincinnati,.....	66	64	.508
Philadelphia,.....	78	53	.595	New York,.....	66	65	.504
Chicago,.....	72	58	.554	Washington,...	43	85	.336
Brooklyn,.....	71	60	.542	St. Louis,.....	39	96	.298
Boston,.....	71	60	.542	Louisville,....	35	96	.267

At the close of the championship season the Baltimore and Cleveland teams arranged a series of seven games for the Temple Cup and the gate receipts, of which 60 per cent. went to the winner of the series and 40 per cent. to the loser, less expenses. The first three games were played in Cleveland, October 2, 3, 5, the Cleveland team winning all by scores of 5 to 4, 7 to 2, and 7 to 1. The fourth game, played at Baltimore was won by Baltimore by 5 to 0. The fifth game also played at Baltimore was won by Cleveland by 5 to 2. Cleveland having won the majority of the seven games the remaining two games scheduled were abandoned. Baltimore, thus, for the second time lost the Temple Cup series after having won the league

championship. The series yielded each Cleveland player a little over \$500, while each Baltimore player netted \$316.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1895.

The official batting and fielding averages for 1895 of the clubs and players of the National League, as compiled by president N. E. Young, are appended. Jesse Burkett of Cleveland had the honor of leading all the batsmen, while Hamilton of Philadelphia led the base runners.

CLUB BATTING.

Rank.		AB.	RS.	BH.	RE.	Ave.
1	Philadelphia,	4926	1021	1604	528	.326
2	Baltimore,	4651	973	1473	478	.317
3	Cleveland,	4679	925	1396	394	.298
4	New York,	4481	872	1330	443	.295
5	Chicago,	4599	835	1358	365	.295
6	Cincinnati,	4685	884	1376	548	.294
7	Boston,	4684	881	1330	386	.284
8	Brooklyn,	4682	873	1331	394	.284
9	Pittsburg,	4614	801	1323	371	.280
10	Washington,	4456	797	1240	409	.278
11	Louisville,	4669	683	1286	342	.275
12	St. Louis,	4812	750	1324	368	.275

CLUB FIELDING.

Rank.		P.O.	A.	E.	T'ch's.	Ave.
1	Baltimore,	3348	1476	288	5112	.994
2	Brooklyn,	3457	1675	314	5446	.942
3	Cleveland,	3493	1664	349	5506	.937
4	Philadelphia,	3631	1642	361	5634	.936
5	Boston,	3514	1643	371	5528	.933
6	Cincinnati,	3373	1606	355	5334	.933
7	Pittsburg,	3537	1694	396	5627	.930
8	St. Louis,	3432	1541	401	5347	.925
9	Chicago,	3278	1620	407	5305	.923
10	New York, ...	3384	1699	439	5522	.921
11	Louisville,	3298	1590	485	5373	.910
12	Washington, ...	3273	1611	485	5369	.910

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

	Games.	AB.	BH.	Pct.	SH.	SB.
Burkett, Cleveland,.....	132	555	235	.423	7	47
Delehanty, Philadelphia,...	116	481	192	.399	6	46
Keeler, Baltimore,.....	131	560	221	.394	21	57
Thompson, Philadelphia,...	118	533	210	.394	2	24
Hamilton, Philadelphia,....	121	517	203	.393	9	95
Clements, Philadelphia,....	84	324	126	.389	3	14
Turner, Philadelphia,.....	48	209	81	.388	3	14
Lange, Chicago,.....	122	479	186	.388	9	79
Jennings, Baltimore,.....	131	528	204	.386	28	60
Stenzel, Pittsburg,.....	131	520	200	.384	6	53
Holmes, Louisville,.....	39	157	60	.382	3	12
McGraw, Baltimore,.....	93	385	144	.374	6	53
Kelley, Baltimore,.....	131	510	189	.370	12	59
Brodie, Baltimore,.....	130	528	193	.365	9	36
Everett, Chicago,.....	133	553	197	.353	9	51
Tiernan, New York,.....	119	474	168	.354	5	36
Clarke, Louisville,.....	131	556	197	.354	3	36
Duffy, Boston,.....	131	540	190	.352	16	42
Gumbert, Brooklyn,.....	26	93	32	.344	0	0
McKean, Cleveland,.....	132	573	197	.344	11	16
Sullivan, Philadelphia,....	91	373	127	.340	10	15
Cooley, St. Louis,.....	132	570	194	.340	2	31
Parrott, Cincinnati,.....	47	200	68	.340	6	10
Truby, Chicago,.....	33	118	40	.339	3	7
Bannon, Boston,.....	121	487	165	.339	12	33
Van Haltren, New York,...	131	517	175	.338	6	31
Anson, Chicago,.....	122	476	161	.338	13	16
Zimmer, Cleveland,.....	83	318	107	.336	7	12
Grady, Philadelphia,.....	33	119	40	.336	3	5
McCreary, Louisville,.....	28	110	37	.336	2	2
Griffin, Brooklyn,.....	132	522	175	.335	9	27
McGuire, Washington,....	133	539	178	.330	5	20
G. Davis, New York,.....	110	433	143	.330	3	45
Miller, Cincinnati,.....	132	532	175	.329	7	35
O. Tebeau, Cleveland,.....	66	277	91	.329	4	11
Cartwright, Washington,...	121	473	155	.327	4	53
Connor, St. Louis,.....	104	402	131	.326	2	8
Dowd, St. Louis,.....	127	505	164	.325	4	35
Stocksdale, Wash., Boston,	25	86	28	.325	1	2
Hawley, Pittsburg,.....	53	185	60	.324	3	1
Sheehan, St. Louis,.....	49	170	55	.324	4	5
Beckley, Pittsburg,.....	131	536	174	.324	15	19
Selbach, Washington,.....	129	518	168	.324	6	30
G. Tebeau, Cleveland,.....	87	325	105	.323	8	12
Gleason, Baltimore,.....	107	408	132	.323	6	26
Ryan, Chicago,.....	108	443	143	.322	4	15

	Games.	AB.	BH.	Pct.	SH.	SB.
Kennedy, Brooklyn,.....	36	134	43	.321	1	2
La Chance, Brooklyn,.. . .	128	544	174	.320	3	44
Griffith, Chicago,.....	39	144	46	.319	2	3
Long, Boston,....	124	540	172	.319	21	36
Donovan, Pittsburg,.....	126	522	165	.316	6	36
Ewing, Cincinnati,	103	439	139	.316	2	34
Doyle, New York,.....	78	316	100	.316	0	33
Hallman, Philadelphia,....	124	539	170	.315	15	16
McGann, Louisville,.....	17	67	21	.315	1	7
Childs, Cleveland,.... . . .	120	461	144	.312	8	26
Foreman, Cincinnati,.....	25	93	29	.312	1	0
Sugden, Pittsburg,.....	45	155	48	.310	6	5
Latham, Cincinnati,.....	110	458	142	.310	7	45
Cunningham, Louisville,....	31	100	31	.310	0	1
Quinn, St. Louis,.....	134	550	170	.309	16	25
Joyce, Washington,.....	128	476	147	.308	7	34
Vaughn, Cincinnati,.....	38	334	102	.305	4	15
Foutz, Brooklyn,.....	28	115	35	.304	2	3
McMahon, Baltimore,.....	15	53	16	.302	1	1
Gray, Cincinnati,	47	179	54	.301	1	2
Halliday, Cincinnati,.....	31	126	38	.301	1	6
Lowe, Boston,.....	99	415	125	.301	16	21
Anderson, Washington,....	24	93	28	.301	1	0
Wilmot, Chicago,.....	108	464	139	.299	10	31
Harrington, Boston,.....	18	67	20	.299	2	3
Clarke, Baltimore,.	60	229	68	.297	4	3
Smith, Cincinnati,.....	127	504	150	.297	3	15
Nash, Boston,.....	133	514	152	.296	11	21
Smith, Pittsburg,.....	124	492	146	.296	3	35
Anderson, Brooklyn,	103	425	126	.296	1	25
Taylor, Philadelphia,.....	40	152	45	.296	1	4
Ryan, Boston,.....	49	193	57	.295	8	2
McPhee, Cincinnati,.....	114	434	129	.295	7	28
O'Connor, Cleveland,.....	88	338	99	.293	1	37
Stafford, New York,.. . . .	123	467	137	.293	1	37
Lucid, Brook. and Phila.,....	25	82	24	.293	3	2
Glasscock, Was. and Lou.,.	43	178	52	.292	4	5
Preston, Louisville,.....	49	195	57	.292	1	11
McCarthy, Boston,.....	116	454	13	.291	15	24
McAleer, Cleveland,.....	132	531	154	.291	8	39
Crooks, Washington,.....	118	408	119	.291	16	35
Decker, Chicago,.....	70	299	87	.291	3	9
Lyons, St. Louis,.....	33	131	38	.290	1	4
Miller, St. Louis,.....	123	500	145	.290	1	18
Hemming, Baltimore,.....	34	117	34	.290	1	0
Meekin, New York,.....	27	93	27	.290	0	1
Schrivver, New York,.....	24	93	27	.290	1	5

	Games.	AB.	BH.	Pct.	SH.	SB.
T. Daly, Brooklyn,.....	122	464	134	.289	10	33
Wright, Louisville,.....	59	228	66	.289	2	5
Brouthers, Bal. and Lou.,...	29	121	35	.289	1	1
Peitz, St. Louis,.....	90	333	96	.288	2	10
Grim, Brooklyn,.....	90	323	93	.288	5	9
Boyd, Washington,.....	46	155	44	.284	0	2
Stein, Brooklyn,.....	28	99	28	.283	2	1
Farrell, New York,.....	89	311	88	.283	4	14
Cuppy, Cleveland,.....	40	142	40	.282	4	3
Reitz, Baltimore,.....	63	245	69	.281	9	18
Gettinger, Louisville,.....	60	249	70	.281	5	7
Carsey, Philadelphia,.....	39	139	39	.281	11	1
Blake, Cleveland,.....	83	314	88	.280	12	12
Sweeney, Louisville,.....	21	86	24	.279	0	3
Hogriever, Cincinnati,.....	67	237	66	.278	4	40
Shindle, Brooklyn,.....	118	486	135	.278	6	26
Collins, Bal. and Lou.,.....	104	410	114	.278	4	14
Corcoran, Brooklyn,.....	128	451	150	.277	17	23
Cross, Philadelphia,.....	124	535	148	.277	16	19
Tenny, Boston,.....	42	174	48	.276	3	6
Greminger, Cleveland,.....	19	80	22	.275	0	1
Abbey, Washington,.....	133	520	143	.275	5	30
Hoy, Cincinnati,.....	107	427	117	.274	3	50
Dahlen, Chicago,.....	131	509	139	.273	5	44
Murphy, Cincinnati,.....	22	81	22	.272	1	5
Dwyer, Cincinnati,.....	32	110	30	.272	1	2
Luby, Louisville,.....	15	55	15	.272	0	2
Carey, Baltimore,.....	123	483	131	.271	11	3
Donohue, Chicago,.....	62	221	60	.271	3	9
McGarr, Cleveland,.....	112	423	114	.270	14	28
Burke, New York and Cin.,	95	393	106	.269	4	36
Riley, Philadelphia,.....	44	176	47	.267	11	6
Bannon, New York,.....	37	158	43	.266	3	22
Ganzel, Boston,.....	74	275	73	.265	5	3
Robinson, Baltimore,.....	74	287	76	.264	6	12
Shoch, Brooklyn,.....	58	217	58	.263	2	14
Hassamer, Was. and Lou.,..	109	464	122	.263	8	10
O'Brien, Louisville,.....	128	545	143	.262	18	9
Tredway, Brooklyn,.....	85	343	90	.262	2	13
W. Clarke, New York,.....	22	88	23	.261	0	1
Clingman, Pittsburg,.....	108	391	102	.261	10	19
Ely, St. Louis,.....	118	466	121	.260	13	23
Warner, Louisville,.....	63	231	60	.259	3	7
Stuart, Pittsburg,.....	19	77	20	.259	0	0
Spies, Cin. and Lou.,.....	83	330	85	.257	0	6
Dolan, Boston,.....	23	82	21	.256	1	3
Merritt, Cin. and Pitts.,....	87	320	83	.256	7	4

	Games.	AB.	BH.	Pct.	SH.	SB.
Shugart, Louisville,.....	112	477	122	.256	3	14
Burns, N. Y. and Brooklyn,	50	187	48	.256	1	5
Cross, Pittsburg,.....	108	395	101	.255	6	45
Bierbauer, Pittsburg,.....	119	479	122	.255	13	19
Buckley, Philadelphia,.....	29	104	27	.255	4	1
Kissinger, B. and St. L.,....	25	98	25	.255	1	1
Tucker, Boston,.....	126	464	118	.254	11	17
Rusie, New York,.....	46	177	45	.254	0	1
Mercer, Washington,.....	54	197	50	.254	5	8
Boyle, Philadelphia,.....	133	566	144	.254	2	1
Maul, Washington,.....	20	71	18	.253	2	1
Genins, Pittsburg,.....	64	249	63	.253	1	0
McGill, Pittsburg,.....	17	60	15	.250	1	0
German, New York,.....	31	106	26	.245	1	2
Stewart, Chicago,.....	97	364	89	.244	4	10
Wilson, New York,.....	62	238	58	.243	2	7
Inks, Louisville,.....	25	83	20	.241	1	0
W. H. Clarke, New York,...	32	118	28	.237	0	2
Hart, Pittsburg,.....	29	103	24	.233	3	1
Otten, St. Louis,.....	24	86	20	.233	1	1
C. Daly, Brooklyn,.....	40	150	35	.233	3	4
Nichols, Boston,.....	43	160	37	.231	1	1
Kinslow, Pittsburg,.....	17	61	14	.230	3	1
Rhines, Cincinnati,.....	32	110	25	.227	2	0
Fuller, New York,.....	126	457	104	.227	7	14
Brown, Was. and Lou.,....	118	490	111	.226	3	3
Welsh, Louisville,.....	39	147	33	.224	1	2
Terry, Chicago,.....	39	139	31	.222	5	1
Weyhing, Lou., Phil. & Pitts.,	27	95	21	.221	0	0
Knell, Cleve. and Lou.,....	18	78	17	.218	1	2
Hoffer, Baltimore,.....	35	125	37	.216	3	1
Wallace, Cleveland,.....	27	97	21	.216	6	3
Young, Cleveland,.....	46	144	31	.215	2	3
Stivetts, Boston,.....	38	152	32	.211	2	2
Murphy, New York,.....	47	182	38	.209	2	3
Ehret, St. Louis,.....	31	101	21	.208	3	1
Bonner, Balt. and St. L.,...	25	97	20	.206	2	9
Hutchison, Chicago,.....	32	122	25	.205	0	0
Coogan, Washington,.....	21	73	15	.203	1	1
Breitenstein, St. Louis,....	66	221	42	.190	2	5
Samuels, St. Louis,.....	22	70	13	.186	4	5
Schiebeck, Washington,....	48	170	31	.182	4	6
Sullivan, Balt. and Cleve.,...	26	100	17	.170	1	6
Esper, Baltimore,.....	27	89	15	.168	2	0
Staley, St. Louis,.....	15	61	9	.164	2	1
McDermott, Louisville,....	26	84	13	.155	0	0
Clarkson, Balt. and St. L.,..	21	75	9	.120	3	0

R.	Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BA.
17	Willis, Br.,.....	39	185	53	64	93	.346
18	Waldron, P.,.....	106	460	123	159	228	.345
19	Weihl, N. B.,.....	106	411	113	141	201	.344
20	{ Sharr't, B., N. B., L.,	92	390	113	133	195	.342
	{ Henry, B.,.....	83	360	116	126	165	.342
22	Whiting, P.,.....	106	481	140	163	223	.339
23	Hayes, B.,.....	83	352	66	119	174	.338
24	{ Butler, A.,.....	79	288	61	97	122	.337
	{ Lawson, A., Br.,....	21	83	21	28	33	.337
26	Rupert, L., F. R.,...	61	253	68	85	124	.336
27	Troy, L., N. B.,.....	22	87	20	29	36	.333
28	Murphy, N. B.,.....	73	293	78	97	125	.331
29	Hickey, Br.,.....	50	221	52	93	93	.330
30	Slattery, Br., L.,....	100	384	79	125	167	.326
31	Murphy, L., N. B.,...	73	335	85	109	138	.325
32	Barton, P., Br.,.....	80	319	58	103	151	.323
33	{ Goodhart, Po.,.....	86	332	66	107	149	.322
	{ Slater, Po.,.....	74	311	91	100	138	.322
35	{ Sheehan, Br.,.....	15	56	13	18	25	.321
	{ F. Shea, L.,.....	40	168	29	54	71	.321
37	{ Judd, B.,.....	82	361	74	116	158	.320
	{ O'Connell, L., N. B.,	69	278	51	89	128	.320
39	Friend, N. B.,.....	57	204	36	65	83	.319
40	Shaffer, Po.,.....	51	211	44	67	89	.318
41	Connor, A.,.....	56	221	45	70	94	.317
42	{ J. Harrington, F. R.,	106	470	122	148	218	.315
	{ Lehane, L.,.....	69	295	54	93	116	.315
	{ J. Shea, Br.,.....	77	289	33	91	108	.315
	{ Daley, P.,.....	89	371	87	117	147	.315
46	Burke, L.,.....	35	128	18	40	44	.313
47	{ Hayward, B.,.....	101	429	76	113	152	.310
	{ Rudderham, L., Br.,	23	84	19	26	30	.310
	{ Kennedy, F. R.,.....	95	396	71	121	152	.306
49	{ Leighton, Po.,.....	95	383	97	117	169	.306
	{ Dooley, Po., N. B.,..	27	124	26	38	41	.306
52	Doherty, A.,.....	98	397	96	121	174	.305
53	Bradley, L.,.....	18	76	8	23	26	.303
54	Fitzmorris, F. R.,....	107	456	96	138	176	.301
55	{ O'Brien, B.,.....	102	437	95	131	189	.300
	{ Stevens, F. R.,.....	25	80	9	24	29	.300
	{ O'Rourke, Po.,.....	49	201	37	60	88	.298
57	{ Kelley, A.,.....	88	329	64	98	125	.298
	{ Delaney, N. B.,.....	70	262	63	78	112	.298
	{ Reilly, F. R.,.....	105	425	83	126	163	.296
60	{ France, Br.,.....	48	236	43	70	91	.296
	{ Williams, L.,.....	33	115	22	34	56	.296
63	Maho'y, L., N. B., P.,	42	157	32	46	56	.295

R.	Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BA.
64	{ Barkley, B.,.....	22	86	16	18	30	.293
	{ Gilbert, L.,.....	42	157	32	46	56	.293
66	Stackhouse, Br.,... ..	104	406	65	118	139	.291
67	Pettit, Br.,.....	99	421	111	123	149	.290
68	Pettee, L.,.....	90	401	73	116	142	.289
69	Johnson, A.,.....	48	200	35	57	75	.285
70	{ Bean, A.,.....	104	457	94	130	156	.284
	{ McCarthy, A.,.....	61	236	49	67	91	.284
72	{ Deady, B.,.....	98	433	84	122	155	.280
	{ Lang, P.,.....	79	304	70	85	108	.280
74	Wheeler, B.,.....	62	226	54	63	106	.279
75	{ R. Moore, B.,.....	93	360	63	100	136	.278
	{ Buckley, A., Br.,.....	83	284	62	79	92	.278
77	{ King, A.,.....	26	101	18	28	31	.277
	{ Spill, Po.,.....	97	379	69	105	146	.277
79	Viau, A., L., N. B.,..	40	116	20	32	48	.276
80	Sharp, N. B.,.....	88	378	65	104	127	.275
81	Magoon, Po.,.....	109	441	90	120	157	.272
82	{ Corbett, Po.,.....	60	212	35	57	67	.269
	{ J. Irwin, Br.,.....	53	212	36	57	79	.269
84	Flynn, A., L.,.....	44	165	39	44	65	.267
85	T. McDer'tt, F. R.,...	108	419	122	127	163	.265
86	{ Flack, L.,.....	93	403	74	106	121	.263
	{ Webster, Po.,.....	19	80	16	21	28	.263
	{ Ashe, Po.,.....	19	61	12	16	21	.262
88	{ J. Sullivan, P.,.....	17	61	13	16	20	.262
	{ Miller, Br.,.....	20	68	10	18	22	.262
	{ Bierbauer, P.,... ..	29	123	15	31	34	.262
92	Quinlan, L.,.....	20	73	9	19	22	.260
93	{ M. Sullivan, Po.,....	28	105	17	27	39	.257
	{ Killeen, Po.,.....	32	113	19	29	59	.257
95	Crisham, L.,.....	30	117	14	30	49	.256
96	{ M. Har'gton, F. R.,..	71	261	43	66	83	.253
	{ Gannon, Po.,.....	25	87	14	22	30	.253
98	Meagher, B., L.,.....	45	171	23	43	52	.251
	{ Doe, N. B.,.....	91	368	80	92	120	.250
99	{ Wittrock, N. B.,.....	23	76	15	19	26	.250
	{ Dilworth, A.,.....	40	132	15	33	43	.250
102	Drinkwater, B , Br.,	17	53	9	13	14	.247
103	Dextraze, A.,.....	37	132	24	32	42	.242
104	{ Reagan, L., P.,.....	38	142	19	34	57	.239
	{ Coyle, A.,.....	28	88	11	21	27	.239
106	Todd, P.,.....	38	140	15	33	45	.236
107	Birmingham, N. B.,	55	229	32	53	70	.231
108	Braham, B.,.....	22	70	15	16	18	.229
109	Kelley, P.,.....	32	110	25	25	38	.227
110	Grant, L.,.....	34	129	20	29	34	.225

R.	Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BA.
110	Dove, Po., N. B.,...	28	98	13	22	35	.225
112	Manning, Br., F. R.,	21	72	6	16	20	.222
113	Beam, Br.,.....	17	51	10	10	12	.216
114	Lincoln, F. R.,.....	46	146	21	31	35	.212
115	{ Brady, L.,.....	41	180	34	37	48	.206
	{ Gill, L., P.,.....	34	126	25	26	29	.206
117	Terrien, Po.,.....	60	212	28	43	47	.203
118	Meakin, P.,.....	31	98	13	18	19	.184
119	Korwan, Br.,.....	45	143	19	25	40	.171
120	Daniels, Po., L.,....	22	58	2	9	11	.155
121	Magee, Br.,.....	20	60	4	9	12	.150
122	{ Donovan, Br.,.....	22	80	8	11	18	.138
	{ Moynahan, N. B.,..	19	65	11	9	10	.138
124	Gildea, B.,.....	15	52	5	3	4	.058

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

PITCHERS.

R.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	FA.
1	Miller, N. B.,.....	17	5	41	1	.979
2	Coyle, A.,.....	24	9	62	2	.973
3	Lincoln, F. R.,.....	41	13	90	3	.972
4	Friend, N. B.,.....	38	30	80	4	.965
5	Mains, L.,.....	44	20	107	5	.962
6	Kelley, P.,.....	29	12	69	4	.953
7	Dilworth, A.,.....	41	6	90	5	.950
8	Klobedanz, F. R.,.....	42	20	91	6	.949
9	Ashe, Po.,.....	16	6	28	2	.944
10	Meakin, P.,.....	22	7	35	3	.933
11	Butler, A.,.....	24	5	50	4	.932
12	Killeen, Po.,.....	27	9	28	3	.925
13	Wheeler, B.,.....	47	19	92	10	.917
14	{ Korwan, Br., N. B., ...	40	21	70	9	.910
	{ Daniels, A., L., Po.,....	23	5	41	4	.910
16	Viau, A., L., N. B.,....	32	17	71	9	.907
17	{ Drinkwater, B., Br.,....	17	1	25	3	.897
	{ J. Sullivan, P.,.....	15	2	33	4	.897
19	M. Sullivan, Po.,.....	27	6	61	8	.893
20	Magee, Br.,.....	17	4	28	4	.889
21	Todd, P.,.....	37	11	77	12	.880
22	Braham, B.,.....	21	10	43	8	.869
23	Williams, L.,.....	22	11	53	11	.853
24	Baker, A.,.....	18	10	32	8	.840
25	Stevens, F. R.,.....	17	2	23	6	.807

CATCHERS.

1	Hayes, B.,.....	83	336	78	11	.974
2	Sharp, N. B.,.....	64	299	58	13	.965

R.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	FA.
3	Terrien, Po.,.....	60	328	59	15	.963
4	Rollins, F. R.,.....	95	403	79	21	.958
5	Barkley, B.,.....	20	73	12	4	.955
6	Goodhart, Po.,.....	50	209	62	14	.951
7	{ Murphy, N. B.,.....	36	182	37	12	.947
	{ Rupert, L., F. R.,.....	37	133	27	9	.947
9	Kelly, A.,.....	41	159	51	13	.942
10	J. Shea, Br.,.....	74	309	83	25	.940
11	Burke, L.,.....	34	138	34	15	.920
12	Butler, A.,.....	52	181	53	21	.918
13	Veager, P.,.....	78	291	102	38	.912
14	Crisham, L.,.....	27	146	24	18	.904
15	Manning, Br., F. R.,....	18	84	18	12	.895

FIRST BASEMEN.

1	O'Brien, B.,.....	102	1019	28	14	.987
2	N. Wise, P., Br.,.....	38	402	17	7	.984
3	Birmingham, N. B.,....	55	515	30	10	.982
4	Slater, Po.,.....	74	709	28	20	.974
5	{ O'Connell, L., N. B.,....	55	596	12	18	.971
	{ Baker, A.,.....	20	226	11	7	.971
7	Davis, P.,.....	92	925	38	33	.967
8	{ Kennedy, F. R.,.....	95	840	34	31	.966
	{ Dooley, Po.,.....	26	273	9	10	.966
10	Lehane, L.,.....	69	659	39	26	.964
11	Kelly, A.,.....	35	336	4	11	.960
12	J. Irwin, Br.,.....	53	479	24	20	.956
13	Flynn, A.,.....	23	240	10	13	.951
14	Connor, A.,.....	26	250	6	16	.941

SECOND BASEMEN.

1	Pettee, L.,.....	90	282	281	23	.961
2	T. McDermott, F. R.,..	108	333	340	37	.949
3	{ Lang, P.,.....	79	268	234	35	.935
	{ Hickey, Br.,.....	50	162	155	22	.935
5	{ R. Moore, B.,.....	93	300	306	48	.927
	{ Johnson, A.,.....	48	133	157	23	.927
7	Delaney, N. B.,.....	38	89	103	17	.915
8	Pettit, Br.,.....	59	152	142	28	.913
9	Doe, N. B.,.....	47	96	123	26	.894
10	Bierbauer, P.,.....	29	72	43	14	.891
11	King, A.,.....	20	55	66	17	.887
12	Corbett, Po.,.....	92	226	264	56	.881

THIRD BASEMEN.

1	Daley, P.,.....	87	130	182	37	.894
2	Stackhouse, Br.,.....	103	178	199	59	.888
3	Sharp, N. B.,.....	19	24	39	8	.887

R.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	FA.
4	Magoon, Po.,.....	109	173	263	67	.867
5	J. Harrington, F. R.,....	104	139	219	56	.865
6	Nyce, N. B.,.....	68	109	165	45	.859
7	Doherty, A.,.....	98	198	249	75	.856
8	F. Shea, L.,.....	40	46	75	21	.852
9	Hayward, B.,.....	86	122	185	55	.848
10	Meagher, L.,.....	39	63	77	26	.843

SHORTSTOPS.

1	Delaney, N. B.,.....	18	29	56	9	.904
2	Judd, B.,.....	82	127	307	52	.893
3	Reilly, F. R.,.....	105	193	371	75	.890
4	Pettit, Br.,.....	18	22	36	9	.866
5	Hannivan, P.,.....	101	179	403	94	.861
6	Steere, N. B.,.....	77	154	220	62	.858
7	Bean, A.,.....	104	212	362	97	.855
8	Reagan, L.,.....	36	65	143	40	.839
9	France, Br.,.....	42	67	161	49	.838
10	Spill, Po.,.....	97	162	313	96	.832
11	G. Moore, B.,.....	22	32	70	21	.821
12	Gill, L.,.....	30	46	90	21	.814
13	Bradley, L.,.....	18	21	57	20	.796

FIELDERS.

1	Murphy, N. B.,.....	21	29	2	1	.969
2	Stephenson, P.,.....	16	23	4	2	.931
3	McManus, A., Po.,.....	26	61	6	5	.931
4	Leighton, Po.,.....	95	175	23	18	.917
5	Buckley, A., Br.,.....	84	147	16	16	.911
6	Nadeau, Br.,.....	77	184	16	21	.905
7	Walters, N. B.,.....	85	259	22	28	.903
8	{ Pickett, A.,.....	108	260	25	31	.902
	{ Whiting, P.,.....	106	244	41	31	.902
	{ Barton, P.,.....	61	142	15	17	.902
	{ Fitzmorris, F. R.,.....	105	231	18	37	.902
	{ Ladd, F. R.,.....	104	203	9	23	.902
13	Weihl, N. B.,.....	100	171	31	21	.901
14	Slattery, Br., L.,.....	100	186	9	22	.899
15	{ Waldron, P.,.....	102	138	50	24	.887
	{ Flack, L.,.....	90	172	16	34	.887
17	Shaffer, Po.,.....	50	80	13	12	.886
18	Goodhart, Po.,.....	29	29	6	6	.876
19	Troy, N. B.,.....	17	30	5	5	.875
20	M. Harrington, F. R.,....	64	91	15	16	.869
21	Dextraze, A.,.....	30	60	5	10	.867
22	Sharrott, B.,.....	85	121	9	22	.855
23	Baker, A.,.....	31	40	1	7	.854
24	McCarthy, A.,.....	43	54	15	12	.852

R.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	FA.
25	Gilbert, L.,.....	41	52	5	10	.851
26	Doe, N. B.,.....	41	37	6	7	.850
27	Deady, B.,.....	98	244	25	49	.846
28	Rupert, F. R.,.....	34	40	7	9	.839
29	Henry, B.,.....	76	151	10	32	.834
30	Wise, Br.,.....	31	79	1	16	.833
31	{ O'Rourke, Po.,.....	49	65	16	16	.816
	{ Pettit, Br.,.....	21	36	4	9	.816
33	{ Brady, L.,.....	38	66	9	7	.810
	{ Mains, L.,.....	21	22	12	8	.810
35	Wheeler, B.,.....	15	16	4	5	.800

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

R.	Name and Club.	Games.	W.	L.	P. W.
1	Klobedanz, F. R.,.....	37	28	9	.769
2	Braham, B.,.....	21	16	5	.762
3	Williams, L.,.....	18	13	5	.722
4	Friend, N. B.,.....	39	28	11	.718
5	Drinkwater, B., Br.,....	15	10	5	.667
6	Mains, L.,.....	39	24	15	.615
7	Wheeler, B.,.....	40	24	16	.600
8	J. Sullivan, P.,.....	15	9	6	.600
9	Miller, N. B.,.....	15	9	6	.600
10	Korwan, Br.,.....	38	22	16	.579
11	Todd, P.,.....	30	17	13	.567
12	Coyle, A.,.....	23	13	10	.565
13	Lincoln, F. R.,.....	36	20	16	.556
14	Killeen, Po.,.....	22	12	10	.545
15	Stevens, F. R.,.....	15	8	7	.533
16	M. Sullivan, Po.,.....	23	12	11	.522
17	Kelley, P.,.....	27	14	13	.519
18	Butler, A.,.....	16	8	8	.500
19	Dilworth, A.,.....	34	16	18	.471
20	Meakin, P.,.....	20	8	12	.400
21	Viau, A., L., N. B.,....	26	9	17	.346
22	Daniels, A., L., Po.,....	18	6	12	.333

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

1	Moynahan, N. B.,.....	11	7	4	.636
2	Ferson, F. R.,.....	11	6	5	.545
3	McCarthy, A.,.....	10	5	5	.500
4	Witrock, N. B.,.....	13	6	7	.462
5	Yerrick, Po.,.....	13	6	7	.462
6	Magee, Br.,... ..	14	6	8	.429
7	Potter, L., Po., Br.,....	10	4	6	.400
8	Ashe, Po.,.....	11	4	7	.364
9	Gannon, Po.,.....	9	3	6	.333
10	Baker, A.,.....	13	4	9	.308

WESTERN ASSOCIATION RECORD FOR 1895.

The Western Association 1895 campaign began May 2 and ended September 25. It was fairly successful. Lincoln won the pennant after a hard fight with Peoria and Des Moines. These three teams far outclassed all the other teams in the race. The only break of the season was caused by Omaha's transfer to Denver and subsequent disbandment, causing the dropping of Denver and Jacksonville and the substitution of Dubuque and Burlington of the disbanded Iowa League. The complete record for the season follows:—

	Des Moines.	Springfield.	Lincoln.	Denver.	Peoria.	Quincy.	Rockford.	St. Joseph.	Burlington.	Dubuque.	Won.	Per Cent.
Des Moines,.....		9	5	6	10	10	11	14	0	6	71	.563
Springfield,.....	6		3	5	3	6	5	6	0	0	34	.366
Lincoln,.....	13	12		8	10	8	9	12	2	6	80	.625
Denver,.....	6	11	5		9	7	9	5	0	0	52	.525
Peoria,.....	11	8	10	8		10	11	12	4	0	74	.574
Quincy,.....	6	6	10	8	8		8	12	2	3	63	.500
Rockford,.....	7	7	9	7	7	10		13	4	2	66	.524
St. Joseph,.....	6	6	5	5	6	8	4		1	4	45	.363
Burlington,.....	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	3		0	12	.480
Dubuque,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0		3	.125
Lost,.....	55	59	48	47	55	63	60	79	13	21	500	

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Lincoln,.....	80	48	.625	Quincy,.....	63	63	.500
Peoria,.....	74	55	.574	Burlington,.....	12	13	.480
Des Moines,...	71	55	.563	Springfield,....	34	59	.366
Denver,.....	52	47	.525	St. Joseph,.....	45	79	.363
Rockford,.....	66	60	.524	Dubuque,.....	3	21	.125

WESTERN ASSOCIATION AVERAGES FOR 1895.

The official batting and fielding averages of the Western Association for 1895, compiled by ex-President Kent, are herewith given. Players who participated in 15 or more games are given averages. Exceptions are made in the case of Dubuque and Burlington players. The averages:—

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	B.	Ave.
Kreigh, Rockford,.....	119	524	117	237	.452
McBride, Rockford,.....	32	145	46	59	.406
Stewart, Rockford,.....	15	58	20	23	.396
O'Brien, Omaha,.....	75	325	86	127	.390
Holmes, Des Moines,.....	42	163	46	63	.386
Jackson, Burlington,.....	25	99	30	38	.383
Spratt, Burlington,.....	22	92	21	34	.369
La Rocque, Quincy,.....	82	323	84	117	.362
Letcher, Des Moines,.....	86	512	115	184	.359
Truby, Rockford,.....	52	224	57	79	.353
Lohman, St. Joe,.....	102	401	100	141	.351
Parrott, Rockford,.....	26	114	18	40	.351
Purvis, Des Moines,.....	107	373	73	130	.348
Howe, St. Joe,.....	36	121	39	42	.347
Hutchinson, Omaha,.....	77	329	85	114	.347
Slagle, Omaha,.....	86	371	114	128	.345
Mertes, Quincy,.....	85	368	116	127	.345
White, Burlington,....	22	93	32	32	.345
Dolan, Rockford,.....	20	73	19	25	.342
Katz, Jacksonville,.....	82	452	121	153	.338
Visner, Rockford,.....	108	478	136	158	.330
Bennett, Peoria,.....	89	371	69	122	.328
Farrell, Quincy,.....	62	267	57	87	.326
Taylor, Jacksonville,.....	33	184	39	60	.326
Caruthers, Jacksonville,....	92	371	100	119	.319
Haller, Peoria,.....	87	369	83	117	.317
Thomas, Peoria,.....	48	177	33	56	.316
Kennedy, Lincoln,.....	113	449	116	141	.315
Dillon, Dubuque,.....	19	67	12	21	.314
Flaherty, Rockford,.....	45	198	28	62	.313
Pace, Omaha,.....	69	286	68	89	.312
Hines, Burlington,.....	21	87	16	27	.310

Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	B.	Ave.
Lynch, Burlington,.....	22	94	22	29	.308
Pabst, Rockford,.....	40	173	47	53	.307
Conners, Peoria,.....	16	62	18	19	.306
McFarland, Des Moines,..	105	412	104	136	.306
Ames, Dubuque,.....	11	46	4	14	.304
Seisler, Peoria,.....	86	382	67	116	.303
Dugdale, Peoria,.....	64	248	37	75	.302
Shaffer, Omaha,.....	99	460	121	139	.302
Fisher, Peoria,.....	101	404	105	122	.302
Collins, Peoria,.....	79	269	59	81	.301
Egan, Jacksonville,..	59	349	72	105	.300
Darby, Omaha,.....	22	80	15	24	.300
Marcum, St. Joe,.....	110	456	75	136	.299
Inks, Omaha,.....	106	437	86	131	.299
Flynn, Peoria,.....	108	424	145	126	.297
Ebright, Lincoln,.....	114	490	107	145	.296
Armstrong, Quincy,.....	84	377	70	110	.291
Ulrich, Omaha,.....	86	371	114	108	.291
Balsz, Omaha,.....	25	97	22	28	.289
McVicker, Des Moines,....	115	479	102	138	.288
Gragg, Lincoln,.....	39	139	16	30	.287
Nattress, Omaha,.....	41	167	37	48	.287
Mohler, Des Moines,.....	112	440	115	126	.286
Jantzen, Jacksonville,....	26	105	12	30	.285
Bear, Dubuque,.....	14	57	9	16	.280
Hanson, Peoria,..	52	171	30	46	.280
Devinney, Jacksonville,....	92	387	82	108	.279
Logue, St. Joe,.....	17	82	25	23	.279
White, Quincy,.....	64	276	45	77	.279
Morrissey, Dubuque,.....	14	58	2	16	.279
Richter, St. Joe,.....	54	215	38	60	.279
Van Buren, Lincoln,.....	114	448	126	137	.279
Jones, St. Joe,.....	102	405	58	113	.278
McKibben, Des Moines,....	102	393	83	109	.277
Preston, Des Moines,..	26	90	19	25	.277
Cole, Lincoln,.....	64	271	45	75	.276
Sullivan, Lincoln,.....	113	409	85	112	.273
Alberts, St. Joe,.....	103	380	61	103	.271
Miles, St. Joe,.....	92	354	66	96	.271
Hoover, Jacksonville,.....	51	207	33	56	.270
Speer, Lincoln,.....	110	458	97	124	.270
Boland, Quincy,.....	86	354	70	95	.268
Hollingsworth, Lincoln,....	115	474	79	127	.268
Hickey, Quincy,.....	68	367	64	98	.267
Meehan, Jacksonville,....	44	191	39	51	.267
Griffin, St. Joe,.....	93	334	65	89	.266
Kimerer, Lincoln,.....	68	219	51	58	.265

Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	B.	Ave.
McHale, St. Joe,.....	101	411	72	109	.265
Zeis, Jacksonville,.....	44	188	29	50	.265
Burris, Dubuque,.....	14	53	11	14	.264
Francis, Peoria,.....	103	409	77	108	.264
Thornton, Rockford,.....	27	99	23	26	.263
Holland, Rockford,.....	96	406	57	106	.261
Traffley, Des Moines,.....	92	350	53	92	.260
Figgemeier, Des Moines,...	46	140	22	36	.257
Nulton, Peoria,.....	95	382	73	98	.257
Underwood, Rockford,.....	62	242	40	62	.256
Kling, Rockford,.....	118	482	84	123	.255
Belt, Jacksonville,.....	82	309	47	79	.255
Hill, Lincoln,.....	115	494	123	125	.253
Andrews, Des Moines,.....	41	132	19	33	.250
Le Rett, St. Joe,....	69	275	44	69	.250
Donnelly, Omaha,.....	29	101	25	25	.247
McCormack, Quincy,.....	82	326	53	81	.245
Colburn, St. Joe,.....	24	75	7	18	.240
McCarthy, St. Joe,....	99	425	74	102	.239
Snyder, Rockford,.....	108	404	62	96	.237
Van Dyke, Jacksonville,...	63	245	45	58	.236
Wilbur, Dubuque,.....	11	42	9	10	.236
Phillips, Dubuque,.....	14	60	8	14	.233
McGrevey, Quincy,.....	41	156	9	36	.231
McVey, St. Joe,.....	75	303	55	70	.231
Nichols, Burlington,.....	16	52	9	12	.230
Parvin, St. Joe,.....	21	93	8	21	.226
Mesmer, Burlington,.....	22	90	15	20	.222
Veach, St. Joe,.....	29	100	18	22	.222
White, Jacksonville,.....	18	61	12	13	.213
Caplinger, Jacksonville,....	29	80	9	17	.212
Gatewood, St. Joe,.....	30	119	18	25	.210
Seery, St. Joe,.....	48	197	35	41	.208
Carrish, Omaha,.....	23	75	10	16	.203
Eagan, Omaha,.....	31	103	14	21	.203
Roach, Des Moines,.....	59	208	27	42	.202
Horton, Rockford,.....	42	135	33	27	.200
Schwartz, Jacksonville,....	39	130	16	26	.200
Hackett, Burlington,.....	14	66	5	13	.198
Johnson, St. Joe,.....	39	132	14	25	.189
Slagle, St. Joe,.....	58	196	24	37	.188
Parker, Jacksonville,.....	29	101	11	19	.188
Trainor, Rockford,.....	18	70	6	13	.185
Barnes, Lincoln,.....	58	210	30	38	.181
Keas, Dubuque,.....	14	53	5	9	.169
Stultz, St. Joe,.....	16	60	3	10	.166
Zeigler, St. Joe,.....	25	111	16	18	.162

Name and Club.	Games.	AB.	R.	B.	Ave.
Sonier, Des Moines,.....	44	131	15	17	.129
Mauck, Des Moines,.....	17	50	9	5	.100

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	PO.	A.	E.	Ave.
Dugdale, Peoria,.....	61	258	56	11	.966
Traffley, Des Moines,.....	54	190	60	11	.958
Collins, Peoria,.....	54	225	41	13	.953
Belt, Jacksonville,.....	20	95	26	6	.953
Speer, Lincoln,.....	110	358	115	24	.951
McFarland, Des Moines, ...	55	177	47	12	.949
Hoover, Jacksonville,.....	50	202	60	14	.949
Snyder, Rockland,.....	108	540	116	38	.946
Boland, Quincy,.....	76	326	65	22	.946
Jones, St. Joe,.....	90	343	111	27	.944
Lynch, Burlington,.....	20	88	24	6	.944
McHale, St. Joe,.....	22	100	45	11	.930
Lohmen, St. Joe,.....	99	461	159	35	.916

PITCHERS.

Andrews, Des Moines,.....	31	13	59	2	.973
Slagle, St. Joe,.....	37	16	66	3	.964
Figgemeier, Des Moines,....	46	10	120	5	.963
Underwood, Rockford,.....	42	8	128	6	.958
Roach, Jacksonville,.....	49	12	84	5	.950
Stultz, St. Joe,.....	15	7	45	3	.946
Hanson, Peoria,.....	40	23	117	8	.941
Darby, Omaha,.....	20	9	53	4	.939
Barnes, Lincoln,.....	41	13	108	8	.938
Sonier, Jacksonville,.....	41	10	79	6	.936
McGrevey, Quincy,.....	37	11	83	8	.921
Balsz, Peoria,.....	24	12	67	7	.919
Eagan, Omaha,.....	29	5	62	6	.918
Parker, Jacksonville,.....	19	13	41	5	.916
Nichols, Quincy,.....	16	2	36	4	.913
Horton, Rockford,.....	33	11	69	8	.909
Thornton, Rockford,.....	13	5	25	3	.909
Leitman, Lincoln,.....	11	4	13	1	.905
Schwartz, Jacksonville,.....	34	10	61	8	.898
Kimerer, Lincoln,.....	40	31	95	15	.893
Caplinger, Jacksonville,.....	20	6	27	4	.890
Parvin, St. Joe,.....	21	3	33	8	.887
Gragg, Lincoln,.....	37	17	61	11	.876
Thomas, Peoria,.....	40	14	74	13	.871
Howe, Rockland,.....	10	3	24	4	.871
Carrish, Omaha,..	19	7	38	7	.865
Colburn, St. Joe,...	24	3	52	9	.859

Name and Club.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Mauck, Des Moines,.....	16	4	19	4	.851
Dolan, Rockford,.....	19	3	30	8	.805
Donnelly, Quincy,.....	11	8	19	7	.794

FIRST BASEMEN.

Morrissey, Dubuque,.....	14	164	8	1	.992
Kreig, Rockford,	90	825	33	12	.986
Sullivan, Lincoln,.....	98	998	49	22	.979
McVey, Quincy,.....	75	806	28	18	.979
Caruthers, Jacksonville,....	75	601	27	16	.975
Purvis, Des Moines,.....	107	972	19	27	.974
Marcum, St. Joe,.....	83	828	34	24	.973
Haller, Peoria,.....	86	902	37	25	.969
O'Brien, Omaha,.....	74	756	32	28	.965
Inks, Omaha,.....	37	323	18	15	.958
Pabst, Rockford,.....	34	358	12	16	.958
Hines, Burlington,.....	21	240	8	19	.933
Veach, St. Joe,.....	27	195	10	16	.927

SECOND BASEMEN.

Fisher, Peoria,.....	51	99	143	12	.973
Stewart, Rockford,.....	15	46	50	6	.941
Mohler, Des Moines,.....	112	376	353	47	.939
Miles, St. Joe,.....	20	42	63	7	.937
Ulrich, Omaha,.....	15	41	30	5	.934
Nulton, Peoria,.....	48	114	136	19	.929
Richter, St. Joe,.....	49	126	158	25	.919
Alberts, St. Joe,	16	45	41	8	.915
La Rocque, Quincy,.....	76	216	201	43	.907
Truby, Rockford,.....	50	137	170	33	.903
Ebright, Lincoln,.....	114	310	330	71	.900
Egan, Jacksonville,.....	34	163	185	41	.895
Hutchinson, Omaha,.....	77	190	199	48	.890
Le Rett, St. Joe,.....	25	77	72	20	.881
Gatewood, St. Joe,.....	25	70	85	23	.878
Burriss, Dubuque,.....	14	49	41	13	.873
Inks, Omaha,.....	21	51	71	18	.871
Visner, Rockford,.....	16	45	35	12	.870
Caruthers, Jacksonville,....	15	37	35	11	.867
Meehan, Jacksonville,.....	24	60	72	23	.851

THIRD BASEMEN.

Alberts, St. Joe,.....	78	114	201	41	.914
Hickey, Des Moines,.....	39	70	117	18	.912
Nulton, Peoria,.....	47	58	131	19	.908
McCormack, Quincy,.....	82	109	215	36	.900
Parrott, Rockford,.....	22	19	33	6	.897
Francis, Peoria,.....	49	92	110	28	.878

Name and Club.	Games	PO.	A.	E.	Ave.
Mesmer, Burlington,.....	21	17	56	10	.878
Hill, Lincoln,.....	115	168	234	56	.877
Ulrich, Quincy,.....	48	110	96	29	.877
Holland, Rockford,.....	45	49	85	20	.870
McKibben, Des Moines, ...	47	77	111	32	.854
Egan, Jacksonville,.....	15	26	35	12	.836
Flaherty, Rockford,.....	30	47	53	20	.833
Nattress, Omaha,.....	31	37	46	18	.822
Belt, Jacksonville,	15	20	32	14	.818
Taylor, Jacksonville,.....	33	54	68	31	.797
Zeigler, St. Joe,.....	23	23	45	20	.773
Keas, Dubuque,.....	14	15	39	12	.627

SHORTSTOPS.

Spratt, Burlington,.....	22	39	89	8	.941
Phillips, Dubuque,.....	14	18	63	6	.931
Francis, Peoria,.....	53	99	123	28	.907
Ulrich, Omaha,	19	57	48	11	.904
Traffley, Des Moines,.....	31	35	97	15	.896
Holland, Rockford,.....	51	84	165	35	.877
Inks, Omaha,.....	47	59	148	31	.874
Fisher, Peoria,.....	50	91	166	40	.865
Farrell, Quincy,.....	43	74	138	33	.863
Miles, St. Joe,	67	129	209	54	.862
Hollingsworth, Lincoln,.....	115	198	375	113	.848
Griffin, St. Joe,	93	172	275	80	.848
Devinney, Jacksonville,	61	146	176	69	.823
Le Rett, St. Joe,	22	43	64	23	.823
Hickey, Des Moines,.....	26	63	82	32	.819
Belt, Jacksonville,	21	47	69	26	.817
Holmes, Des Moines,.....	19	24	42	16	.805
Logue, St Joe,.....	16	44	42	26	.768
Preston, Des Moines,.....	19	26	38	33	.660

OUTFIELDERS.

Flynn, Peoria,	103	271	24	15	.951
Visner, Rockford,.....	92	183	11	36	.936
McKibben, Des Moines,.....	50	119	11	9	.935
McBride, Rockford,.....	32	53	5	4	.935
McHale, St. Joe,	67	136	24	11	.934
Kimerer, Lincoln,.....	26	38	5	3	.934
Letcher, Des Moines,.....	81	195	20	16	.931
Cole, Lincoln,.....	64	164	9	13	.930
Van Buren, Lincoln,.....	114	231	14	20	.921
McCarthy, St. Joe,.....	98	222	17	21	.920
Kennedy, Lincoln,.....	112	177	34	12	.914
White, Quincy,.....	58	152	29	17	.914

Name and Club.	Games.	PO.	A.	E.	Ave.
Bennett, Peoria,	88	153	15	16	.913
Flaherty, Rockford,	15	18	3	2	.913
Katz, Jacksonville,	87	179	22	21	.906
Van Dyke, Jacksonville,	52	111	12	13	.904
Jackson, Burlington,	22	35	2	4	.903
Connors, Peoria,	16	26	1	3	.900
Kling, Rockford,	96	179	43	25	.899
Armstrong, Quincy,	175	127	11	16	.896
McVicker, Des Moines,	43	74	13	11	.887
McFarland, Des Moines,	43	74	13	11	.887
White, Burlington,	22	33	1	5	.872
Bear, Dubuque,	14	26	1	4	.871
Shaffer, Omaha,	81	176	17	29	.869
Seisler, Peoria,	73	78	8	13	.866
Devinney, Jacksonville,	30	59	5	10	.865
Belt, Jacksonville,	25	48	4	9	.852
Barnes, Lincoln,	17	31	0	5	.851
Seery, St Joe,	48	73	6	14	.848
Kreig, Rockford,	27	46	4	9	.848
Underwood, Rockford,	19	15	1	3	.840
Slagle, Omaha,	86	193	22	41	.839
Pace, Omaha,	62	84	14	20	.831
Donnelly, Omaha,	18	24	4	5	.831
Trainor, Rockford,	16	24	15	8	.830
White, Jacksonville,	18	32	6	8	.827
Marcum, St. Joe,	27	50	4	12	.818
Hackett, Burlington,	14	18	2	5	.800
Mertes, Quincy,	82	171	15	32	.786
Ames, Dubuque,	11	21	1	6	.786
Howe, St. Joe,	17	28	6	9	.785
Zeiss, Jacksonville,	37	45	3	15	.761
Meehan, Jacksonville,	19	34	0	10	.727

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

The Pennsylvania League's 1895 campaign was a troublous one. The campaign was originally divided into two seasons, the first running from May 1 to June 13, and the second from June 14 to September 14. The Shenandoah club dropped out in May. In June Harrisburg disbanded. It was then decided to close the season with Allentown as the first season champion team and to start anew with another schedule beginning June 15. In the second season Allentown and Pottsville dropped out and the schedule was played out by four clubs, the Allentown team being transferred to Reading. The complete record of the campaign was as follows :—

	Allentown.	Carbondale.	Hazleton.	Lancaster.	Pottsville.	Reading.	Won.	Per Cent.
Allentown, . . .		3	4	4	2	2	15	.385
Carbondale, . . .	7		10	10	5	8	40	.589
Hazleton,	7	9		9	4	14	43	.606
Lancaster, . . .	4	10	9		4	11	38	.551
Pottsville, . . .	6	0	2	3		3	14	.412
Reading,	0	7	3	5	5		20	.345
Lost,	24	29	28	31	20	38	170	

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Hazleton,	43	28	.606	Pottsville,	14	20	.412
Carbondale, . . .	40	29	.580	Allentown,	15	24	.385
Lancaster,	38	31	.551	Reading,	20	38	.345

The first season and second season champions, Reading (ex-Allentown) and Hazleton, played their deciding part-season series at Philadelphia Ball Park, September 16 and 17, and Hazleton won both games easily, the scores being 17 to 9 and 17 to 6, thus winning the all-season championship.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1895.

The official batting and fielding averages of the Pennsylvania League for the season of 1895, as made out by ex-President Hanlon, are herewith given:—

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Rank.		Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	Ave.
1	Tighe, Pottsville,.....	16	79	27	42	.531
2	Milligan, All'n, Rdg.,....	55	228	61	103	.457
3	Hess, Carbondale,.....	38	171	65	77	.450
4	T. Smith, Hazelton,	11	42	9	18	.428
5	Massey, Carbondale,....	71	323	94	133	.411
6	{ Hill, Potts., Haz't'n,....	86	396	121	160	.404
	{ Graham, Hazleton, . . .	37	163	29	66	.404
7	Merriman, Shenandoah,.	15	57	11	22	.385
8	Eustice, Pottsville,.....	60	264	90	100	.378
9	Eagan, Harrisburg,.....	30	136	42	51	.375
10	Patchen, Carbondale,...	49	213	53	79	.370
11	Dailey, Har'b'g, Lanc.,.	61	273	51	99	.362
12	Larkin, All'n, Rdg.,....	66	285	68	102	.357
13	McVey, Hazleton,.....	86	393	101	139	.353
14	{ Golden, Har'g, All'n,...	56	245	50	86	.351
	{ J. Smith, Pottsville,....	23	131	43	46	.351
15	Rhodes, Reading,	13	43	4	15	.348
16	McCoach, Shen., Potts.,	47	205	36	71	.346
17	Costello, Allentown,....	40	151	26	52	.344
18	Smink, Rdg., Lanc.,....	51	220	74	77	.340
19	Jordan, Hazleton,.....	50	180	42	61	.338
20	G. Fox, Potts., Rdg.,...	65	296	70	100	.337
	{ G. Westlake, Carb.,....	64	283	71	95	.335
21	{ Schaub, Hazleton,.....	89	391	105	131	.335
	{ Leidy, Rdg., Lanc.,....	70	304	66	102	.335
	{ Buttermore, Rdg., Lan.,	62	262	75	88	.335
22	Best, Lancaster,.....	16	70	14	23	.328
23	Staltz, Carbondale,.....	71	322	80	105	.320

Rank.		Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	Ave.
24	Weand, Reading,	58	245	53	79	.322
25	Davis, Potts., Hazleton,	32	190	39	61	.321
26	Stouch, Lancaster,	67	271	67	86	.319
27	Miller, Potts., Rdg.,	76	337	74	107	.317
28	Mulvey, Allentown,	27	120	33	38	.316
29	{ Rothermel, Hazleton, ...	29	140	29	44	.314
	{ Kappel, Lancaster,	46	194	36	61	.314
	{ G. Moran, Hazleton,	88	385	139	121	.314
30	{ Beaumont, Reading,	59	278	56	87	.312
	{ J. Moran, Carbondale, ..	37	147	39	46	.312
	{ Donahue, Lanc., All'n, ..	40	161	26	50	.310
31	{ Kelley, Harrisburg,	22	87	20	27	.310
	{ Yeager, Lancaster,	40	153	31	49	.310
	{ Hughes, Pottsville,	16	152	9	16	.307
32	{ Stanhope, Potts., Rdg., ..	54	218	59	67	.307
33	Huston, Harrisburg,	34	147	40	45	.306
34	Willis, Harrisburg,	16	46	14	14	.304
35	{ Meaney, Harrisburg, ...	31	126	32	38	.301
	{ Scheible, Reading,	31	106	26	32	.301
36	Dwyer, Allentown,	55	240	53	72	.300
37	Cargo, Lancaster,	68	284	53	85	.299
38	Childs, Haz., Har'g,	88	345	70	103	.298
39	{ Henry, Reading,	59	262	63	78	.297
	{ Seybold, Lancaster,	64	259	55	77	.297
	{ Ellis, Pottsville,	67	317	85	93	.293
40	{ Reagan, Lancaster,	29	126	18	37	.293
41	Little, Shenandoah,	15	59	9	17	.288
42	Cain, Pottsville,	25	95	20	26	.284
43	{ McGarvey, Shenandoah,	16	64	13	18	.281
	{ Shields, Hazleton, Carb,	61	252	46	71	.281
44	M. Moran, Allentown, ..	30	132	36	37	.280
45	Keener, Hazleton,	33	126	17	35	.277
46	Sales, Carbondale,	72	292	63	79	.270
47	Torreyson, Reading,	45	194	58	52	.268
48	Conroy, Potts., Rdg., ...	36	161	26	43	.267
49	Clark, Shenandoah,	15	53	10	14	.264
50	Carfrey, Hazleton,	49	209	34	55	.263
51	Young, Reading,	13	46	5	12	.260
52	Boyle, Harrisburg,	17	67	9	17	.255
53	Weikert, Allentown,	55	225	35	65	.254
54	{ Leaman, Reading,	60	255	62	64	.250
	{ Severs, Shenandoah,	10	36	5	9	.250
	{ Baldwin, Pottsville,	10	32	6	8	.250
	{ West, Lancaster,	33	100	10	25	.250
55	McGloughlin, Carbon, ..	26	94	17	23	.244
56	Elverson, Reading,	13	41	8	10	.243
57	Ely, Allentown, Lanc., ..	47	200	46	58	.240

Rank.		Games.	AB.	R.	BH.	Ave.
58	Scallin, Lancaster,	16	71	15	17	.239
59	Moore, Hazleton,	41	148	21	375	.236
60	Wetzel, Carbondale,	71	297	55	70	.235
61	{ Sweeney, Allentown,	55	210	32	45	.214
	{ Blakely, Allentown,	31	112	12	24	.214
	{ Meyers, Lanc., Haz't'n,	48	184	25	39	.214
62	Arthur, Lancaster,	53	206	20	43	.208
63	Michael, Reading,	33	113	20	23	.203
64	Baker, Allentown,	27	92	12	18	.195
65	Pitz, Hazleton,	13	52	10	10	.192
66	Flanigan, Carbondale,	23	80	5	15	.187
67	P. Fox, Har'b'g, Potts,	23	92	14	16	.173
68	Anderson, Carbondale,	29	100	10	17	.170
69	R. Westlake, Hazleton,	51	202	41	32	.158
70	Yerkes, Lanc., Carb.,	29	94	8	14	.148
71	Quarles, Hazleton,	14	39	3	5	.128

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

PITCHERS.

	Games.	PO. & A.	E.	Ave.
T. Smith, Hazleton,	11	20	0	1.000
Quarles, Hazleton,	14	18	0	1.000
Yerkes, Lancaster, Carbon,	29	55	1	.982
Jordan, Hazleton,	50	107	2	.980
Cain, Pottsville,	25	57	2	.960
Baldwin, Pottsville,	10	27	1	.964
Elverson, Reading,	13	22	1	.955
Severs, Shenandoah,	10	20	1	.952
Keener, Hazleton,	33	118	6	.951
Rhodes, Reading,	13	19	1	.950
McGloughlin, Carbondale,	26	269	5	.932
Anderson, Carbondale,	29	70	6	.921
Hughes, Pottsville,	16	33	3	.916
Flanigan, Carbondale,	23	64	6	.914
Michael, Reading,	33	64	6	.909
Scheible, Reading,	31	59	6	.908
West, Lancaster,	33	45	5	.900
Yeager, Lancaster,	40	114	13	.897
Blakely, Allentown,	31	42	5	.893
Baker, Allentown,	27	61	8	.885
Willis, Harrisburg,	16	31	4	.885
Mayer, Allentown, Reading,	30	51	11	.822

CATCHERS.

Milligan, Allentown, Read.,	55	234	7	.970
R. Westlake, Hazleton,	51	259	10	.962

	Games.	P.O. & A.	E.	Ave.
Hess, Carbondale,.....	38	145	6	.960
Moore, Hazleton,.....	41	189	8	.959
Roth, Harrisburg, Lancaster,	35	174	8	.956
G. Fox, Pottsville, Reading,.	65	279	16	.945
Arthur, Lancaster,.....	53	220	14	.940
Patchen, Carbondale,.....	49	270	20	.931
Smink, Reading,.....	51	212	16	.920
Kelley, Harrisburg,.....	22	98	8	.924
Stanhope, Pottsville, Read.,.	54	179	20	.899

FIRST BASEMEN.

Larkin, Allentown, Reading,	66	882	11	.984
Massey, Carbondale,.....	71	668	15	.978
Meyers, Lancaster, Hazleton,	48	553	45	.973
Dailey, Harrisburg, Lan.,...	61	576	16	.972
Beaumont, Reading,.....	59	565	18	.969
Fuller, Pottsville, Hazleton,.	83	598	29	.953
Little, Shenandoah,.....	15	149	9	.943
Carfrey, Hazleton,.....	49	270	25	.915

SECOND BASEMEN.

Conroy, Pottsville, Reading,.	36	254	13	.951
Tighe, Pottsville,.....	16	102	6	.944
Stouch, Lancaster,.....	67	454	28	.941
G. Westlake, Carbondale,...	64	346	25	.940
Childs, Harrisb'rg, Hazlet'n,.	88	544	39	.933
Davis, Pottsville, Hazleton,..	32	248	21	.921
Weikert, Allentown,.....	55	350	31	.918
Torreyson, Reading,.....	45	230	21	.916
Shields, Hazleton, Carbon,.	61	271	43	.862
Merriman, Shenandoah,....	15	88	17	.838

THIRD BASEMEN.

Kappel, Lancaster,.....	46	181	19	.905
Mulvey, Allentown,.....	27	117	14	.893
Sales, Carbondale,.....	72	281	37	.883
Henry, Reading,.....	59	257	34	.883
Ellis, Pottsville, Reading,...	67	264	44	.857
Schaub, Hazleton,.....	89	328	55	.856
Ely, Allentown, Lancaster,..	47	136	30	.819
Boyle, Harrisburg,.....	17	60	14	.810
McGarvey, Shenandoah,....	15	52	18	.742

SHORTSTOPS.

Huston, Harrisburg,.....	34	103	12	.927
Sweeney, Allentown,.....	55	330	45	.880

	Games.	PO. & A.	E.	Ave.
Cargo, Lancaster, Carbon.,..	68	392	57	.873
Eustice, Pottsville,.....	60	352	53	.871
Rothermel, Hazleton,.....	29	160	32	.833
Young, Reading,.....	13	58	12	.828
Wetzel, Carbondale,.....	71	335	74	.819
Buttermore, Reading, Lan.,.	62	303	67	.818
Clark, Shenandoah,.....	15	77	21	.787

FIELDERS.

J. Smith, Pottsville,.....	33	52	3	.945
J. Moran, Carbondale,.....	37	60	4	.937
McVey, Hazleton,.....	86	213	16	.934
Staltz, Carbondale,.....	71	202	17	.922
Golden, Harrisburg, Allen.,	56	166	15	.917
Leidy, Reading, Lancaster,..	70	198	18	.916
M. Moran, Allentown,.....	30	90	9	.909
McQuaid, Carbondale,.....	64	179	19	.904
G. Moran, Hazleton,.....	88	187	20	.903
Meaney, Harrisburg,.....	31	55	6	.901
Seybold, Lancaster,.....	64	152	17	.899
Best, Lancaster,.....	16	35	4	.897
Donahue, Lancaster, Allen.,	40	91	11	.892
Dwyer, Allentown,.....	55	56	7	.888
Weand, Reading,.....	58	165	21	.887
Eagan, Harrisburg,.....	30	77	9	.875
Scallin, Lancaster,.....	16	47	7	.870
Miller, Pottsville, Reading,..	76	230	35	.867
Leamon, Reading,.....	60	132	21	.862
Costello, Allentown,.....	40	105	17	.860
Donavan, Hazleton,.....	32	68	13	.839
Regan, Lancaster,.....	29	34	11	.755
McCoach, Shenand'h, Potts.,	47	57	19	.750
Pitz, Hazleton,.....	13	8	4	.666

SOUTHERN LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

The Southern League campaign of 1895 was not a financial success. During the season Memphis, Little Rock, and Mobile dropped out and the League finished with five clubs. When the race ended Sept. 3, Atlanta had won the championship as per the appended table :—

	Atlanta.	Evansville.	Little Rock.	Mobile.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Nashville.	New Orleans.	Won.	Per Cent.
Atlanta,.....		9	8	17	10	8	11	7	70	.654
Evansville,....	8		6	15	12	4	9	12	66	.635
Little Rock,..	1	3		5	5	6	1	4	25	.347
Mobile,.....	4	2	5		9	4	5	8	37	.370
Montgomery,..	6	5	7	6		6	3	7	40	.364
Memphis,.....	3	4	5	5	7		2	6	32	.464
Nashville,....	8	10	8	10	16	6		11	69	.645
New Orleans,..	7	5	8	5	11	3	7		46	.455
Lost,.....	37	38	47	63	70	37	38	55	385	

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Atlanta,.....	70	37	.654	New Orleans,..	46	55	.455
Nashville,.....	69	38	.645	Mobile,.....	37	63	.370
Evansville,....	66	38	.635	Montgomery,..	40	70	.364
Memphis,.....	32	37	.464	Little Rock,..	25	47	.347

Just before the season closed, however, President Nicklin threw a number of games out of the record because of illegality. But even under this ruling, Atlanta won the championship, for though the club appeared tied with Nashville with a percentage of

.669, yet the fractional division showed Atlanta to be ahead with .66999 to Nashville's .66998. Nashville however claimed not only the tie, but the championship on the ground that the Atlanta-New Orleans game of Sept. 3 was illegal and could not count, thus making Nashville's percentage under President Nicklin's table .670 to Atlanta's .667. At a special meeting of the Southern League held at Chattanooga, Sept. 7, Nashville's claim was sustained and that club awarded the championship of 1895. The Atlanta club made an appeal at the annual meeting of the Southern League, but Nashville was again sustained and definitely awarded the pennant.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1895.

The official batting, fielding, and pitching averages of the Southern League for 1895, as compiled by President-Secretary Nicklin, are herewith given :—

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

R.		Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Av.	SH.	SB.
1	Whistler, C. & Mo.,	71	267	72	108	.404	8	23
2	Stafford, N. O.,.....	76	299	83	115	.384	1	22
3	Beard, E.,.....	84	372	93	140	.376	5	20
4	Butler, Nashville,..	66	285	86	106	.371	2	34
5	Frank, Memphis,....	64	283	76	100	.353	3	17
6	Zimmerman, N. O.,..	28	108	20	38	.351	0	7
7	O'Meara, Memphis,..	62	257	55	90	.350	0	11
8	Burnett, E'ville,....	84	318	110	111	.349	0	52
9	Myers, Nashville,..	76	287	61	100	.348	1	19
10	Stallings, Nashville,.	61	275	67	94	.341	0	29
11	{ C. McFarland, E.,... 77	364	149	124	.340	5	32	
	{ Fields, Evansville,.. 84	350	76	119	.340	12	12	
12	Moran, Nashville,...	47	171	40	58	.339	3	8

R.		Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Av.	SH.	SB.
13	Sheehan, Little R'k,	59	242	54	82	.338	6	1
14	Callahan, Atlanta, ..	31	102	24	34	.333	3	3
15	Wiley, Little Rock, ..	52	214	42	71	.331	2	15
16	{ Wilson, Atlanta,	60	299	53	89	.330	8	14
	{ Flood, Chat., Mo., ..	70	281	50	93	.330	3	14
	{ Clausen, Mont.,	31	106	25	35	.330	1	3
17	Knowles, Atlanta, ..	94	420	115	127	.326	13	42
18	Armstrong, Atlanta,	50	228	41	74	.324	9	11
19	{ Flaherty, Memphis,	65	278	72	90	.323	2	11
	{ Neal, Mont.,	28	99	12	33	.323	3	0
20	Nie, N. L. & L. R., ..	46	173	30	55	.317	2	10
21	Goodenough, At'a, ..	96	405	67	130	.320	20	86
22	{ Dalrymple, E'ville,	48	210	47	66	.314	5	17
	{ Summer, Little R'k,	26	105	14	33	.314	1	21
	{ Langsf'd, Mem., Mo.,	51	235	42	74	.314	0	12
23	{ Burke, Evansville, ..	75	322	66	101	.313	7	18
	{ Hess, N. O.,	32	134	20	42	.313	1	9
24	Quigg, Memphis,	17	64	13	20	.312	3	4
25	Wentz, Memphis, ...	65	276	41	86	.311	1	13
26	Gorman, L. R., N'v'l,	66	290	51	90	.310	8	8
27	Powell, N. O.,	92	386	78	119	.308	8	45
28	{ Wright, Memphis,	58	273	73	84	.307	5	27
	{ Lawd, Memphis,	36	143	28	34	.307	1	3
29	Dowie, N. O.,	91	382	63	116	.303	4	28
30	York, N. O.,	92	390	91	118	.302	5	37
31	Friel, Atlanta,	95	400	93	120	.300	7	36
32	{ Smith, Nashville, ...	50	201	6	60	.298	5	7
	{ Smith, Memphis,	59	238	63	71	.298	2	11
	{ Call, Little Rock, ...	46	184	36	55	.298	7	7
	{ Sulze, Little Rock, ..	28	104	10	31	.298	3	4
	{ Sweeney, Nashville, ..	65	262	41	78	.297	8	5
33	Delehanty, Atlanta,	95	423	106	126	.297	8	65
34	Morrison, Mont.,	41	176	25	52	.295	3	4
35	{ Fisher, Chat., Mo., ..	71	260	28	75	.288	5	7
	{ Dexter, Evansville, ..	41	184	37	52	.288	1	26
	{ Trost, Nashville,	65	274	53	79	.288	8	18
36	Burns, Chat., Mo., ..	72	277	70	79	.285	9	21
37	{ Sommers, Chat., Mo.,	30	116	25	33	.284	3	6
	{ Hobright, Little R'k,	56	232	33	66	.284	6	22
	{ Cleve, Nashville,	75	292	73	83	.284	6	22
38	McDade, A.,	93	371	59	105	.283	6	15
39	{ Horner, A.,	21	67	13	18	.278	0	1
	{ Potts, Mob.,	66	219	34	61	.278	2	5
40	Corcoran, Little R'k,	25	101	17	28	.277	3	5
41	{ Kehoe, Mont.,	56	239	34	66	.276	1	5
	{ Russell, Mob.,	51	206	45	57	.276	5	10
42	McCormack, N. O., ..	89	343	56	94	.274	4	34

R.		Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Av.	SH.	SB.
43	{ Hill, Mobile,.....	37	139	13	38	.273	3	5
	{ Norton, Atlanta,. . .	22	88	15	24	.273	1	3
44	{ Mills, E.,.....	77	333	107	99	.270	5	48
	{ Carl, N. O.,.....	40	133	18	35	.270	2	2
45	{ Ryan, E.,.....	88	371	66	100	.269	7	13
	{ Ely, N. O. and Mob.,	26	89	9	24	.269	2	2
	{ Smith, N. O.,.....	34	115	18	31	.269	2	3
46	Ritz, Nashville,.....	50	190	31	51	.268	6	11
47	Dobbs, Mobile,.....	17	71	7	19	.267	0	0
48	O'Neal, Mont.,.....	49	201	39	54	.263	9	5
49	Mason, E.,.....	27	92	13	24	.260	0	7
50	Peoples, Mont.,.....	57	231	30	60	.259	4	4
51	Keenan, Chat.,.....	10	35	5	9	.257	3	0
52	Sechrist, Chat., N.O.,	21	68	8	17	.255	2	1
53	Dolan, L. R.,.....	56	236	33	60	.254	4	7
54	Blackburn, E.,.....	48	190	43	48	.252	7	7
55	Lynch, Nashville,...	36	129	19	32	.248	0	3
56	Bennett, N. O.,.....	23	85	13	21	.247	0	5
57	Buschman, Chat.,...	42	158	21	39	.246	3	13
58	Gillen, Memphis,....	27	102	11	25	.245	6	4
59	Wood, Atlanta,.....	25	90	17	22	.244	1	4
60	Knoll, Little Rock,...	49	198	38	48	.242	3	10
61	{ D. McFarland, E.,...	33	120	18	29	.241	0	3
	{ Herman, Nashville,..	24	58	18	14	.241	2	1
62	Gouding, N. O.,.....	88	320	48	77	.240	3	30
63	{ Smith, A.,.....	96	367	60	87	.237	17	12
	{ Fifield, L. R.,.....	43	156	17	37	.237	3	3
	{ Bramcote, N. O.,....	27	101	9	24	.237	1	8
64	Briggs, L. R.,.....	31	94	14	22	.234	0	2
65	Horning, A.,.....	92	373	64	87	.233	15	19
66	Morse, L. R.,.....	20	78	7	18	.230	2	0
67	Crimmin, L. R.,.....	13	44	3	10	.227	2	1
68	Armour, Mont.,.....	60	225	42	50	.222	2	15
69	Egan, N. O.,.....	16	68	9	15	.220	3	6
70	Honeycutt, N. O.,...	27	101	11	22	.217	1	3
71	Peitz, Montgomery,..	23	88	14	19	.215	3	4
72	Phelan, Mobile,.....	57	223	30	48	.210	6	8
73	{ Bailey, Montgomery,	27	81	11	17	.209	2	0
	{ Rappold, Mont.,.....	49	167	22	35	.209	4	6
74	Daniels, Nashville,..	20	63	10	13	.206	0	2
75	Burrell, Memphis,...	27	91	19	10	.197	2	0
76	A. McFar'd, M., L.R.,	32	127	10	24	.187	3	6
77	Hayes, Montgomery,	37	123	12	22	.178	4	2
78	Ossenberg, Memphis,	10	37	2	6	.162	0	0
79	Braun, N. O., E.,...	19	44	1	6	.136	1	0
80	C. Hahn, Mobile,....	11	40	4	5	.125	0	0
81	F. Hahn, Mobile,....	21	78	8	6	.076	0	1

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

CATCHERS.

R.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	PB.	Ch's.	Ave.
1	O'Meara,....	62	287	47	7	17	341	.979
2	Wilson,.....	60	270	54	8	14	332	.975
3	Gonding,....	88	731	94	14	21	479	.970
4	Corcoran,...	25	126	32	6	7	164	.963
5	Armstrong,..	50	207	45	10	8	262	.961
6	Trost,.....	65	376	39	21	26	436	.951
7	Rappold,....	49	240	50	16	20	306	.947
8	Fields,.....	84	289	73	24	26	386	.937
9	Fisher,.....	71	249	60	23	23	332	.930
10	Nie,.....	46	156	40	17	16	213	.920
11	Kehoe,.....	56	163	56	22	9	241	.908
12	Land,.....	36	34	45	10	2	89	.887

FIRST BASEMEN.

R.		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T'ch's.	Ave.
1	Ryan,.....	88	916	44	14	974	.985
2	Whistler,.....	71	598	23	15	636	.976
3	Knowles,.....	94	901	76	25	1002	.975
4	Stafford,.....	76	599	59	18	676	.973
5	Smith,.....	59	515	30	22	567	.961
6	Sweeney,.....	65	387	57	19	463	.958
7	Stallings,.....	61	346	27	17	390	.956
8	Wiley,.....	52	419	29	24	472	.949
9	Peitz,.....	23	226	9	13	248	.947
10	Bramcote,.....	27	175	8	18	201	.910

SECOND BASEMEN.

1	Phelan,.....	57	144	175	18	337	.946
2	Delehanty,.....	95	296	304	32	638	.940
3	Mills,.....	77	214	198	29	441	.934
4	Wentz,.....	65	215	197	32	444	.927
5	Smith,.....	50	118	134	22	274	.919
6	McCormack,.....	89	222	295	49	566	.911
7	O'Neil,.....	49	158	147	30	335	.910
8	Cull,.....	46	158	148	32	338	.905
9	Egan,.....	16	51	59	20	130	.846

THIRD BASEMEN.

1	Burke,.....	75	121	159	23	303	.924
2	Buschman,...	42	77	85	16	178	.910
3	Dowie,.....	91	151	246	45	442	.898
4	McDade,.....	93	140	226	47	413	.886

R.		Games.	PO.	A.	E.	T'ch's.	Ave.
5	Flaherty,.....	65	115	160	37	312	.881
6	Morrison,.....	41	60	97	24	181	.867
7	Meyers,.....	76	130	166	49	345	.857
8	Gorman,.....	66	82	52	42	276	.847

SHORTSTOPS.

1	Beard,.....	84	167	369	42	578	.927
2	Peoples,.....	57	109	185	26	320	.918
3	Smith,.....	96	188	360	51	599	.913
4	Ritz,.....	50	79	153	35	267	.867
5	Burns,.....	72	186	265	71	522	.863
6	Lynch,.....	36	72	107	29	208	.860
7	Dolan,.....	56	86	128	36	250	.856
8	Zimmerman,.....	28	53	107	27	187	.855
9	Langsford,.....	51	88	149	43	280	.846

LEFT FIELDERS.

1	Powell,.....	92	204	22	12	238	.949
2	Butler,.....	66	116	14	8	138	.942
3	Friel,.....	95	164	17	13	194	.933
4	Dexter,.....	41	74	19	17	100	.930
5	Potts,.....	66	140	14	14	168	.916
6	Hayes,.....	37	64	17	8	89	.910
7	Hobright,.....	56	103	11	12	126	.904
8	Frank,.....	64	149	25	19	193	.901

CENTER FIELDERS.

1	McCann,.....	29	68	5	3	76	.960
2	Wright,.....	58	151	28	12	191	.937
3	York,.....	92	189	11	14	238	.934
4	McFarland,.....	77	172	12	14	198	.929
5	Goodenough,.....	96	214	23	19	256	.925
6	Sheehan,.....	59	129	9	12	150	.920
7	Armour,.....	60	103	18	13	134	.903
8	Russell,.....	51	103	41	27	171	.842

RIGHT FIELDERS.

1	Honeycutt,.....	27	158	9	9	176	.948
2	Briggs,.....	31	25	46	4	75	.946
3	Hess,.....	32	55	32	5	92	.945
4	A. McFarland,...	32	104	14	7	125	.944
5	Horning,.....	92	108	17	8	133	.939
6	Cleve,.....	75	116	12	9	137	.934
7	Burnett,.....	84	142	41	18	201	.910
8	Flood,.....	70	153	31	28	212	.867

R.	PITCHERS' AVERAGES.										Base hits.	Perct. of b. h.	Ba. on balls.	Wild pitch.	Hit batter.	Struck out.
	Games— played.	Runs— scor'd.	ear'd.	at bat.	Times											
1	Carl,.....	26	13	124	43	823				204	.247	83	5	17	73	
2	Callahan,.....	28	23	125	43	910				227	.249	51	2	9	59	
3	Norton,.....	21	16	76	23	635				160	.251	54	3	12	45	
4	Hill,.....	22	10	113	50	729				187	.256	56	7	4	61	
5	Wood,.....	25	18	140	57	852				222	.260	108	10	10	80	
6	Clausen,.....	22	10	117	59	790				207	.262	50	7	3	139	
7	{ Moran,.....	34	22	216	66	1147				304	.265	132	16	19	113	
	{ Ossenberg,.....	10	4	63	25	302				80	.265	31	3	11	20	
8	{ Herman,.....	23	15	132	61	811				221	.272	60	4	13	82	
	{ F. Hahn,.....	11	5	67	18	381				104	.272	41	6	9	35	
9	{ Horner,.....	20	11	113	46	652				178	.273	50	5	19	43	
	{ Burrill,.....	24	13	150	62	801				219	.273	85	7	22	76	
10	Mason,.....	21	16	103	42	628				174	.277	63	8	5	63	
11	Sechrist,.....	30	9	213	84	914				259	.283	142	10	17	58	
12	Gillen,.....	21	12	148	71	765				221	.288	87	14	8	66	
13	Braun,.....	20	9	106	44	570				165	.289	50	8	9	65	
14	{ Daniels,.....	21	9	114	50	654				190	.290	48	5	6	67	
	{ Smith,.....	31	16	154	66	952				276	.290	69	16	17	78	
15	Morse,.....	7	8	118	38	611				178	.291	63	7	5	53	
16	Crimion,.....	12	3	73	24	348				102	.293	41	4	14	35	
17	Bailey,.....	18	5	113	48	585				172	.294	61	4	11	40	
18	Blackburn,.....	26	18	193	91	793				239	.301	57	1	9	38	
19	Briggs,.....	21	8	176	64	711				215	.302	101	19	15	90	
20	McFarland,.....	31	22	195	90	1060				328	.309	87	4	13	74	
21	Ely,.....	19	4	134	65	704				221	.312	47	2	3	52	
22	Keenan,.....	10	4	54	25	359				113	.314	20	3	1	24	
23	Quigg,.....	13	3	104	52	453				149	.329	48	8	5	17	
24	Fifield,.....	22	7	164	81	686				238	.346	74	12	11	62	
25	Neal,.....	12	1	136	67	497				181	.364	59	11	0	7	

VIRGINIA LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

One of the most prosperous and one of the best handled little leagues last season was the Virginia League, which went through its second annual campaign without a break or hitch. Fine ball was played and a number of good ball players were developed. Richmond won the championship. Lynchburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, and Roanoke followed in the order named. No official averages of this league have been compiled. Following is the complete record for the season of 1895:—

	Lynchburg.	Norfolk.	Petersburg.	Portsmouth.	Richmond.	Roanoke.	Won.	Per cent.
Lynchburg,.....		11	18	16	14	8	67	.563
Norfolk,.....	6		15	11	9	15	56	.479
Petersburg,.....	11	10		15	6	13	55	.444
Portsmouth,.....	12	17	8		6	14	57	.456
Richmond,.....	13	12	17	16		20	78	.634
Roanoke,.....	10	11	11	10	10		52	.426
Lost,.....	52	61	69	68	45	70	365	

SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Richmond,....	78	45	.634	Portsmouth,...	57	68	.456
Lynchburg,....	67	52	.563	Petersburg,...	55	69	.444
Norfolk,.....	56	61	.479	Roanoke,.....	52	70	.426

TEXAS LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

The Texas League last season had a double championship season. The first season ended June 23, when the record stood:—

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dallas,	57	43	14	.752
Shreveport,	60	43	17	.722
Fort Worth,	56	32	24	.583
Galveston,	57	32	25	.576
Sherman,	59	28	31	.476
Houston,	56	21	35	.378
Austin,	57	19	38	.333
San Antonio,	59	11	48	.186

In the second season four clubs dropped out. The four remaining clubs finished in this order Sept. 2:—

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Fort Worth,	60	45	15	.750
Dallas,	58	39	19	.672
Galveston,	62	40	22	.641
Sherman,	58	26	32	.449

During the entire season the total number of games won and lost by each club were :—

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dallas,	115	82	33	.734
Fort Worth,	116	77	39	.689
Galveston,	119	72	47	.644
Shreveport,	95	59	36	.620
Sherman,	117	54	63	.481
Austin,	95	32	63	.337
Houston,	91	26	65	.286
San Antonio,	93	21	72	.206

TEXAS LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1895.

Following are the official batting and fielding averages of the Texas League for 1895, as compiled by Secretary J. C. Nolan:—

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Ave.
Dallas,	115	4447	1149	1380	.310
Fort Worth,	116	4262	1031	1277	.300
Sherman,	116	4070	816	1185	.291
Shreveport,	94	3334	681	964	.289
Galveston,	119	4133	816	1143	.276
Houston,	91	3205	601	875	.273
Austin,	95	3590	666	975	.272
San Antonio,	93	3515	697	886	.252

CLUB FIELDING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Tl Ch's.	Ave.
Dallas,	115	3051	1432	300	4783	.940
Fort Worth,	116	3053	1302	370	4725	.922
Galveston,	119	3086	1572	416	5074	.919
Shreveport,	94	2392	1144	334	3870	.914
Sherman,	117	3077	1543	423	5043	.907
Houston,	91	2470	1068	440	3970	.892
Austin,	95	2427	1068	435	3930	.890
San Antonio,	93	2416	1218	475	4109	.885

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

R.	Players.	Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Ave.
1	McBride, Austin,	94	419	138	186	.444
2	Chiles, Galveston,	33	152	51	68	.441
3	Thornton, Dallas,	50	259	81	105	.440
4	Boyle, Dallas,	108	403	147	177	.432
5	Kemmer, Shreveport, ...	43	175	55	71	.406
6	Isaacs, Houston,	22	89	9	34	.382
7	Reilley, Fort Worth, ...	116	520	141	195	.375
8	Killacky, Dallas,	114	525	151	197	.373
9	Pickering, Houston,	56	249	72	90	.372
10	Badger, Galveston,	107	445	108	165	.370
11	Elsey, Fort Worth,	112	433	117	155	.358
12	{ O'Connor, Sher., Dal., ..	115	465	148	166	.353
	{ Clifford, Shreveport,	28	113	39	42	.353
14	Miller, San Antonio, ...	55	231	43	81	.350
15	Keefe, Shreveport, Gal.,	105	474	105	165	.348
16	Work, Galveston,	87	320	59	110	.347
17	Woodruff, Dallas,	19	73	18	25	.345
18	{ Meyers, Shre., Gal.,	111	477	86	163	.342
	{ Bastian, Dallas,	106	450	138	154	.342
20	{ McAllister, Ft. Worth, ..	103	460	127	157	.341
	{ Bristow, Galveston,	89	305	93	104	.341
22	Sunday, Fort Worth, ...	25	100	16	34	.340
23	C. Douglas, Sherman, ..	116	490	97	166	.338
24	McFarland, Ft. Worth,	93	367	78	124	.337

R.	Players.	Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Ave.
25	{ Fabian, Dallas,.....	106	435	109	145	.333
	{ E. Mackey, Ft. Worth,	63	261	69	87	.333
27	Blakey, Galveston,....	116	450	110	148	.328
28	Watkins, San Antonio,	23	95	12	31	.325
29	{ Hodge, Dallas,.....	115	485	167	157	.324
	{ Garcia, San Antonio,..	28	111	13	36	.324
31	Schmidt, San Antonio,.	17	68	17	22	.323
32	Page, Galveston,.....	105	423	88	136	.321
33	Lawrence, Ft. Worth,..	55	228	50	73	.320
34	Smith, Houston,.....	35	142	26	45	.316
	{ Ashenback, Dallas,....	115	486	106	152	.313
35	{ Gates, Gal., Hous,.....	80	329	81	103	.313
	{ Weikart, Austin,.....	25	96	15	30	.313
38	Wickhizer, Sherman,..	10	45	12	14	.311
39	Webber, Shreveport,...	68	306	58	95	.310
40	Jantzen, Ft. Worth,....	55	242	55	74	.306
41	{ W. Douglas, Sherman,.	108	462	95	141	.305
	{ Abbott, San Antonio,..	79	357	69	108	.305
43	Oswald, Sherman,.....	112	440	120	133	.302
44	Miles, Houston,.....	59	261	58	78	.299
45	Brott, Sherman,.....	18	68	10	20	.296
46	{ Matthews, Houston,...	74	274	47	81	.295
	{ Feehan, Gal., Austin,..	65	234	68	69	.295
48	{ Gilman, Dallas,.....	52	228	59	68	.293
	{ Denger, Sherman,.....	40	160	30	46	.293
	{ McGowan, Houston,...	75	300	65	83	.291
50	{ Mulkey, San Antonio,..	28	94	17	28	.291
	{ Whiting, Houston,.....	17	65	15	19	.291
53	{ Dawkins, Houston,....	67	290	47	84	.289
	{ Alexander, Shreveport,	11	38	8	11	.289
55	{ Nance, Sherman,.....	110	468	68	134	.286
	{ Shachern, Austin,.....	22	77	22	22	.286
57	Driscoll, Sher., Dal.,...	113	500	84	142	.284
58	Lemon, San Antonio,..	78	303	58	86	.283
59	{ Weckbecker, Shre,Gal.,	111	443	103	125	.282
	{ Sherry, Aus., S. A.,....	55	255	37	72	.282
61	Davis, Austin,.....	57	224	43	63	.281
62	Bammert, Shrev., Gal.,	111	482	110	134	.278
63	{ Broderick, Sher., Gal.,	80	325	83	90	.277
	{ Hoffman, Ft. Worth,..	15	45	5	13	.277
65	Maloney, Sherman,....	57	212	43	57	.274
66	Cook, Shreveport,.....	77	304	36	83	.273
67	Land, San Antonio,....	32	136	24	37	.272
	{ Jacks, Austin,.....	93	391	91	106	.271
68	{ Krehmeyer, Houston,..	84	361	58	98	.271
	{ Rivas, Houston,.....	75	321	57	87	.271
	{ Gates, Austin,.....	10	48	3	13	.271

R.	Players.	Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Ave.
72	Lewis, Austin,.....	50	223	20	60	.269
73	Ruckel, San Antonio,..	23	94	15	25	.266
74	Kaymer, San Antonio,..	30	98	13	26	.265
75	Holmes, Austin,	24	95	14	25	.263
76	T. Flanagan, Ft. W'r'h,	87	349	58	91	.261
77	Kleeman, Austin,.....	65	290	64	75	.259
78	Phelan, San Antonio,..	14	60	12	16	.256
79	{ Reese, Austin,.....	93	400	68	102	.255
	{ Graney, San Antonio,..	85	377	75	96	.255
81	Keyes, Sherman,.....	106	407	55	103	.253
	{ Stanley, Ft. Worth,...	101	372	64	93	.250
82	{ Watkins, Galveston,...	87	356	60	89	.250
	{ Graham, Shreveport,...	13	48	3	12	.250
85	McMackin, Dallas,.....	55	189	33	47	.249
86	Van Dresser, S. An'o,..	106	439	83	109	.248
87	Davis, Sherman,.....	12	37	3	9	.243
88	McFadden, Sherman,..	29	118	25	28	.237
89	St. Clair, Aus., Gal.,...	93	384	60	90	.234
90	Steinhoff, F. Worth,...	70	232	68	54	.233
91	{ Behan, Sherman,.....	34	125	20	29	.232
	{ Allen, Austin,.....	31	127	24	29	.232
	{ Gilpatrick, Sherman,..	48	176	30	42	.231
93	{ Woodcock, F. Worth,..	47	182	29	42	.231
	{ Dolan, San Antonio, ..	19	76	13	18	.231
96	{ Mackey, Shre'p't, Dal.,	44	152	34	35	.230
	{ M. McCormick, Hous.,	21	87	20	21	.230
98	Kling, San Antonio,...	40	155	24	33	.224
99	McCoy, Shre'p't, Gal ,	65	221	44	55	.219
100	Cox, Galveston,.....	84	320	35	70	.218
101	Hardy, Houston,.....	40	150	18	34	.216
102	W. McCormack, Hou.,	38	146	22	30	.203
	{ Sullivan, Shreveport,..	39	150	18	30	.200
103	{ H. Flanagan, F. W'th,	18	70	14	14	.200
	{ Flynn, Houston,.....	10	54	8	11	.200
106	Kiernan, Austin,.....	51	206	28	41	.199
107	Dean, Galveston,.....	87	318	53	63	.198
108	{ Clark, Dallas,.....	65	235	36	46	.196
	{ Chamberlain, S. An'o.,	54	204	19	40	.196
110	Bouchers, Aus., Hou.,	29	113	32	22	.194
111	{ Foreith, Gal., Aus.,...	85	306	51	59	.193
	{ McKenzie, Shrevep't,..	58	290	39	56	.193
113	Gatewood, Sherman,..	30	126	23	24	.190
114	Ransom, Shreveport,..	21	75	15	19	.188
115	Hughes, San Antonio,	59	230	21	43	.187
116	Quigg, Austin,.....	10	27	5	5	.185
117	Lucas, Fort Worth,...	15	60	6	11	.183
118	Steinfelt, Houston,....	66	268	33	50	.181

R.	Players.	Games.	AB.	R.	H.	Ave.
119	Anderson, Houston,..	15	55	7	9	.164
120	Longley, Austin,.....	20	76	9	12	.158
121	Garvin, Sherman,.....	35	141	16	20	.143
122	Brigance, Austin,....	20	64	6	9	.141
123	Rundell, Austin,.....	11	40	3	5	.125

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

PITCHERS.

Names.	Games.	PO.	A.	E.	T'l Ch's.	WP.	Ave.
Woodruff, Dallas,	11	2	25	0	27	3	1.000
Dolan, S. An'o,..	13	4	33	0	37	11	1.000
Clark, Dallas,....	41	6	30	1	37	13	.973
Garvin, Sherman,	33	10	115	4	129	16	.969
Page, Galveston,..	40	31	83	4	118	8	.966
McFarland, F. W.,	46	37	120	6	163	8	.964
McAllister, F. W.,	31	19	78	4	101	9	.959
Bristow, Gal.,....	48	15	147	9	171	11	.948
McMackin, Dal,..	41	7	88	6	101	2	.939
Rundell, Austin,..	11	0	15	1	16	8	.937
Chamberl'n, S. A.,	31	14	95	7	116	19	.932
Keefe, Shrevep't, .	41	14	91	8	113	13	.930
McCoy, Shrevep't,	34	6	87	7	100	12	.930
Ruckel, S. An'o,..	10	2	38	3	43	10	.930
Whiting, Houst'n,	10	3	23	2	28	6	.930
W. McCorm'k, H.,	27	12	50	5	67	11	.924
Gilpatrick, Sher.,	33	16	87	9	112	7	.920
Mackey, S., D.,...	39	11	76	8	95	12	.916
Hardy, Houston,..	37	7	85	9	101	14	.911
Cox, Galveston,..	11	5	26	3	34	2	.891
Mulkey, S. An'o,..	18	4	36	5	45	10	.889
Weber, Shrevep't,	11	9	39	6	54	5	.885
Maloney, Sher.,...	37	18	75	12	105	13	.860
Fernandez, F. W.,	13	4	12	3	19	9	.851
Feehan, Gal., Aus.,	33	15	71	14	100	16	.850
Brigance, Austin,..	12	4	25	5	34	11	.839
Longley, Austin,..	19	5	48	14	67	13	.789
Isaacs, Houston,..	14	0	36	12	48	15	.750

CATCHERS.

Names.	Games.	PO.	A.	E.	T'l Ch's.	PB.	Ave.
W. Douglas, Sh'r,.	77	422	102	14	538	22	.974
Stanley, F. W.,...	101	537	107	19	663	31	.972
Hodge, Dallas,....	111	427	124	17	568	12	.971
Schachern, Aus.,...	22	108	28	5	141	10	.959
Denger, Sherman,	27	139	36	9	184	9	.952
Matthew, Hout'n,	54	268	71	19	358	29	.947
McAllister, F. W.,	15	68	11	5	84	11	.941

Names.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T'l Ch's.	P.B.	Ave.
Miller, S. Ant'o,..	12	56	16	5	76	7	.935
Badger, Gal.,.....	85	316	73	28	417	26	.933
Clifford, Shreve,..	15	83	12	7	102	5	.928
Land, S. Antonio,	10	36	12	4	52	8	.927
Weckbecker, S't.,	69	305	69	34	407	18	.917
M. McCorm'k, H.,	21	109	18	12	139	5	.914
Foreith, Gal., A.,..	69	291	60	35	386	37	.910
Dean, Galveston,..	21	87	18	11	116	19	.906
Hughes, S. Ant'o,	54	247	46	32	325	23	.902
McGowan, Ho'n,..	17	83	12	11	106	10	.897

FIRST BASEMEN.

Names.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T'l C'hs.	Ave.
Graney, San Antonio,	17	169	8	2	179	.989
Killackey, Dallas,....	28	305	8	4	317	.988
Thornton, Dallas,....	50	500	16	14	530	.978
Meyers, Shrevep't, G.,	111	1218	31	33	1282	.975
Badger, Galveston,....	111	104	4	3	111	.973
O'Connor, Dallas,....	36	331	14	10	355	.972
C. Douglas, Sherman,.	74	816	25	28	869	.968
Jantzen, Ft. Worth,..	55	543	16	19	548	.968
Krehmeyer, Houston,.	84	842	23	30	895	.967
Land, San Antonio,...	20	179	4	7	190	.964
St. Clair, Aus., Gal.,..	71	656	21	27	647	.962
Elsey, Fort Worth,...	48	446	24	21	491	.958
Work, Galveston,....	37	322	13	15	350	.958
McFadden, Sherman,.	25	282	11	13	306	.958
Sherry, San Antonio,.	28	275	7	13	295	.956
Davis, Austin,.....	42	403	16	21	440	.953
Sunday, Ft. Worth,...	10	85	5	8	101	.918
Foreith, Gal., Austin,	10	80	4	8	92	.913

SECOND BASEMEN.

Behan, Sherman,.....	11	27	22	3	52	.941
Gilman, Dallas,.....	52	178	137	23	338	.931
T. Flanagan, Ft. W'th,	36	90	87	15	191	.922
Page, Galveston,.....	20	62	53	10	125	.920
Weber, Shreveport,..	15	35	46	5	86	.920
Kieman, Austin,.....	52	169	160	29	358	.919
St. Clair, Aus., Gal.,..	14	44	25	6	75	.917
Driscoll, Sher., Dal.,..	113	394	227	59	680	.914
Sherry, Austin,.....	19	65	46	10	121	.912
Pickering, Houston,...	10	30	26	7	63	.909
McGowan, Houston,...	11	29	21	5	55	.909
Weikart, Austin,.....	19	61	44	11	116	.906
Steinhoff, Ft. Worth,..	70	168	150	34	352	.904

Names.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T'l C'hs.	Ave.
Van Dresser, S. An'o.,	10	36	29	7	72	.901
Lemon, San Antonio,.	54	171	155	39	360	.894
Chiles, Galveston,....	31	104	83	23	210	.891
Weckbecker, Sh're.,G,	40	117	93	26	236	.890
Smith, Houston,.....	30	70	68	19	157	.879
Ransom, Shreveport,..	21	47	46	13	106	.878
Steinfeldt, Houston,..	11	36	34	10	80	.875
Broderick, Gal.,.....	18	42	44	15	101	.859
Bristow, Galveston,...	15	32	35	11	78	.859
Miles, Houston,.....	16	30	22	11	63	.833
Gates, Gal., Houston,.	13	39	18	12	69	.825
Graney, San Antonio,.	19	73	40	26	129	.799

THIRD BASEMEN.

Blakey, Galveston,...	116	215	416	58	685	.916
Reilly, Ft. Worth,...	116	220	328	53	601	.912
Boyle, Dallas,.....	109	224	325	57	606	.903
Van Dresser, S. An'o,	22	43	57	13	113	.888
O'Connor, Sher., D.,..	37	48	90	18	156	.885
Kemmer, Shreveport,.	43	72	59	27	178	.849
Kleeman, Austin,....	58	109	172	55	336	.837
Keyes, Sherman,.....	27	28	53	17	98	.833
Abbott, San Antonio,.	40	69	113	37	219	.832
Gatewood, Sherman,..	23	40	52	14	111	.829
McKenzie, Shreveport,	96	79	88	40	207	.809
Dawkins, Houston,...	65	110	152	64	326	.805
Graney, San Antonio,.	35	63	81	35	179	.805
Allen, Austin,.....	10	17	26	15	58	.742

SHORTSTOPS.

Bastian, Dallas,.....	94	183	351	51	575	.912
Bammert, Shre., Gal.,	110	222	429	64	715	.911
Oswald, Sherman,....	108	190	389	69	648	.894
Watkins, Galveston,..	88	200	261	58	519	.890
McAllister, Ft. Worth,	16	28	56	13	97	.866
Pickering, Houston,...	15	31	60	16	107	.853
Abbott, San Antonio,.	12	23	28	9	60	.850
Broderick, Sher., Gal.,	12	24	31	10	65	.845
T. Flanagan, Ft. W'th,	51	60	125	48	273	.825
Steinfeldt, Houston,...	48	80	166	55	301	.818
Van Dresser, S. Ant'o,	60	105	201	57	306	.814
Reese, Austin,.....	93	118	272	100	490	.796
Gates, Gal., Houston,.	11	19	35	18	72	.750
Boucher, Houston,....	16	27	40	25	92	.728
H. Flanagan, F. W'th,	13	6	27	14	47	.703
Flynn, Houston,.....	10	14	22	18	54	.667

OUTFIELDERS.

Names.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T'l C'hs.	Ave.
Ashenback, Dallas,...	115	248	20	6	274	.979
Graham, Shreveport,..	11	26	1	1	28	.965
McAllister, Ft. Worth,	43	63	11	3	77	.962
O'Connor, Sher., D.,..	20	36	7	2	45	.961
Page, Galveston,.....	48	89	11	5	104	.959
Van Dresser, S. An'o,	14	17	4	1	22	.955
Dean, Galveston,.....	63	138	21	8	167	.953
Behan, Sherman,.....	19	19	0	1	20	.950
McBride, Austin,.....	89	226	35	15	276	.946
Lawrence, F. Worth,..	49	106	7	7	120	.943
Clifford, Shreveport,..	16	27	3	2	32	.941
Work, Galveston,.....	50	107	9	9	125	.928
Nance, Sherman,.. ...	101	203	24	20	247	.920
Pickering, Houston,..	31	81	11	8	100	.920
Webber, Shreveport,..	33	63	10	7	80	.920
Killackey, Dallas,....	80	162	16	15	183	.919
Woodcock, Ft. Worth,	37	61	3	6	70	.915
Fabian, Dallas,.....	105	158	28	18	204	.912
Rivas, Houston,.....	75	199	25	28	251	.911
McCoy, Shrev't, Gal.,	23	43	4	5	52	.907
Mackey, Ft. Worth,..	61	99	5	11	115	.905
Broderick, Sher., G.,..	50	84	10	10	104	.901
Bristow, Galveston,..	24	33	3	4	40	.900
Keyes, Sherman,.....	77	97	15	13	125	.896
Lewis, Austin,.....	27	31	3	4	38	.894
Mulkey, San Antonio,	10	7	1	1	9	.889
McFarland, F. Worth,	50	67	12	10	89	.888
Kling, San Antonio,..	40	64	11	10	85	.888
Schmidt, San Antonio,	13	30	1	4	35	.887
Miller, San Antonio,..	43	55	5	8	68	.886
C. Douglas, Sherman,.	33	42	10	7	59	.882
Cook, Shreveport,.....	59	100	10	15	125	.880
Abbott, San Antonio,..	22	43	6	7	56	.875
Keefe, Shre., Gal.,....	64	74	13	13	100	.870
Cox, Galveston,.....	68	122	12	25	159	.868
Matthews, Houston,..	26	34	4	6	44	.865
Sullivan, Shreveport,.	37	51	7	9	67	.864
Bouchers, Houston,..	15	34	3	6	43	.860
Garcia, San Antonio,.	28	50	12	10	72	.859
Sunday, Ft. Worth,..	15	19	5	4	28	.858
Gilpatrick, Sherman,..	14	15	2	3	20	.850
McGowan, Houston,..	37	86	6	17	109	.845
Jacks, Austin,.. ..	89	174	19	36	229	.843
Feehan, Gal., Austin,.	28	29	8	7	44	.841
Holmes, Austin,.....	16	10	0	2	12	.833
Gates, Gal., Houston,..	57	69	5	16	90	.824

Names.	Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	T'l C'hs.	Ave.
Alexander, Shreveport,	16	30	1	3	34	.824
Elsey, Ft. Worth,....	57	80	12	20	112	.812
Miles, Houston,.....	44	38	4	10	52	.809
Davis, Sherman,.....	10	7	1	2	10	.800
Gates, Austin,.....	10	17	2	5	24	.792
Clark, Dallas,.....	12	8	5	4	17	.787
Kaymer, S. Antonio,..	14	15	3	6	24	.750
Davis, Sherman,.....	12	10	2	4	16	.750
Foreith, Aus., Gal.,...	10	9	0	3	12	.750
Badger, Galveston,...	12	4	4	3	11	.730
Ruckel, San Antonio,..	11	14	2	6	22	.729
Graney, S. Antonio,..	10	18	2	8	28	.718
Anderson, Houston,..	13	10	5	6	21	.710
Chamberlain, S. A.,...	15	18	2	9	29	.690
Maloney, Sherman,...	15	9	3	8	20	.600
W. McCormick, Hous,	11	5	0	5	10	.500

WINNING PITCHERS.

R.	Names.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1	Woodruff, Dallas,.....	11	11	0	1.000
2	McMackin, Dallas,.....	35	28	7	.800
3	McAllister, Fort Worth,....	28	22	6	.786
4	McFarland, Fort Worth,...	46	34	12	.739
5	Weber, Shreveport,.....	10	7	3	.700
6	Bristow, Galveston,.....	46	30	16	.652
7	Mackey, Shreveport, Dallas,	37	23	14	.621
8	McCoy, Shreveport, Gal.,...	34	21	13	.617
9	Clark, Dallas,.....	39	24	15	.615
10	Gilpatrick, Sherman,.....	31	18	13	.577
11	Keefe, Sherman, Gal.,.....	47	23	18	.561
12	Page, Galveston,.....	40	22	18	.550
13	Feehan, Galveston, Austin,	33	16	17	.483
14	Longley, Austin,....	17	8	9	.470
15	Fernandez, Fort Worth,....	13	6	7	.461
16	McCormick, Houston,.....	27	12	15	.444
17	Maloney, Sherman,.....	35	15	20	.428
18	Brigance, Austin,.....	14	6	8	.428
19	Cox, Galveston,.....	10	4	6	.400
20	Mulkey, San Antonio,....	18	7	11	.388
21	Garvin, Sherman,.....	31	12	19	.385
22	Hardy, Houston,.....	32	12	20	.378
23	Rundell, Austin,.....	11	4	7	.360
24	Whiting, Houston,.....	9	3	6	.333
25	Dolan, San Antonio,.....	13	4	9	.308
26	Chamberlain, San Antonio,	31	9	2	.290
27	Ruckel, San Antonio,.....	10	2	8	.200
28	Isaacs, Houston,.....	14	2	12	.142

IRON AND OIL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

The Iron and Oil League started the season of 1895 with eight clubs, and for a time had a good race, but the season was prematurely brought to a close Aug. 24, through the disbandment of the Twin City, Oil City, and Celeron clubs. Following is the complete record :—

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Warren,.....	23	8	.742	Franklin,.....	16	14	.533
New Castle,....	18	12	.600	Titusville,....	11	18	.379
Wheeling,.....	19	13	.594	Celeron,.....	8	19	.296
Oil City,.....	17	12	.586	Twin City,....	6	22	.214

EASTERN IOWA LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1895.

The Eastern Iowa League made a fairly successful start with six clubs, but Galesburg quickly dropped out and was soon followed by Waterloo. The remaining four clubs played along regularly until Aug. 26, when the disbandment of Cedar Rapids brought the season to a close. The record follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Dubuque,.....	34	25	.576	Cedar Rapids,..	27	33	.450
Burlington,....	31	25	.554	Galesburg,.....	2	3	.400
Ottumwa,.....	33	30	.524	Waterloo,.....	3	11	.214

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1896.	At Boston.	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadel- phia.	At Bal'more	At Washing- ton.
Boston.		July 3, 4, 4. Sept. 19, 21, 22.	Apr. 25, 27, 28. Sept. 9, 10, 12.	Apr. 16, 17, 18. May 25. Aug. 8, 10.	Apr. 21, 22, 23. Sept. 15, 16, 17.	June 30. July 1, 2. Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Brooklyn.	June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18.		June 19, 27, 29. July 31. Aug. 8, 11.	Apr. 25, 27, 28. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	Apr. 16, 17, 18. Sept. 9, 10, 12.	Apr. 21, 22, 23. Sept. 15, 16, 17.
New York.	June 15, 16, 17. Aug. 12, 13, 14.	June 18, 20, 26. Aug. 1, 3, 10.		Apr. 29, 30 May 2. July 28, 29, 30.	May 25. June 30. July 1. Aug. 5, 6, 7	Apr. 16, 17, 18. Sept. 19, 21, 22.
Philadel- phia.	June 26, 27, 29. July 31. Aug. 1, 3.	June 30. July 1, 2. Aug. 5, 6, 7.	Apr. 21, 22, 23. Sept. 15, 16, 17		June 13, 19, 20. Sept. 19, 21, 22.	June 15, 16, 17. Sept. 9, 10, 12.
Baltimore.	Apr. 20, 30 May 2. July 28, 29, 30.	June 15, 16, 17. Aug. 12, 13, 14.	July 3, 4, 4. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	June 22, 23, 24. Aug. 15, 17, 18.		Apr. 27. June 26, 27 July 31. Aug. 3, 8.
Washing- ton.	June 19, 20, 22. Aug. 5, 6, 7.	Apr. 29, 30 May 2. July 28, 29, 30.	June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 15, 17, 18	July 3, 4, 4. Aug. 12, 13, 14.	Apr. 25, 28 June 29. Aug. 1, 10, 11.	
Pittsburg.	May 26, 27, 28. Aug. 22, 24, 25.	June 8, 9, 10. Aug. 19, 20, 21.	June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	June 4, 5, 6. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 1, 2, 3. Aug. 29, 31 Sept. 1.	May 29. July 6, 7. Aug. 26, 27, 28.
Cleveland.	May 29, 30, 30. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	May 26, 27, 28. Aug. 29, 31 Sept. 1.	June 8, 9, 10. Aug. 26, 27, 28.	June 4, 5, 6. Aug. 22, 24, 25.	June 1, 2, 3. Aug. 19, 20, 21.
Cincinnati.	June 11, 12, 13. Aug. 19, 20, 21.	June 4, 5, 6. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	June 8, 9, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 1, 2, 3 Aug. 29, 31. Sept. 1.	May 29, 30, 30. Aug. 26, 27, 28.	May 26, 27, 28. Aug. 22, 24, 25.
Louisville.	June 1, 2, 3 Aug. 29, 31. Sept. 1.	May 26, 27, 28. Aug. 26, 27, 28.	May 29, 30, 30. Aug. 22, 24, 25.	June 11, 12, 13. Aug. 19, 20, 21.	June 8, 9, 10. Sept. 5, 7, 7.	June 4, 5, 6. Sept. 2, 3, 4.
Chicago.	June 4, 5, 6. Aug. 26, 27, 28.	May 29, 30, 30. Aug. 22, 24, 25.	June 1, 2, 3. Aug. 19, 20, 21.	May 26, 27, 28. Sept. 5, 5, 7.	June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 8, 9, 10. Aug. 29, 31 Sept. 1.
St. Louis.	June 8, 9, 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4.	June 1, 2, 3. Aug. 29, 31 Sept. 1.	June 4, 5, 6. Aug. 26, 27, 28.	May 29, 30, 30. Aug. 22, 24, 25.	May 26, 27, 28. Aug. 19, 20, 21.	June 11, 12, 13. Sept. 5, 7, 7.

SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

At Pittsburg	At Cl'vland	At Cincinnati.	At Lou'ville	At Chicago.	At St. Louis.	1896.
May 14, 15, 16. July 13, 14, 15.	May 21, 22, 23. July 16, 17, 18.	May 4, 5, 6. July 23, 24, 25.	May 7, 8, 9. July 6, 7, 8.	May 11, 12, 13. July 20, 21, 22.	May 18, 19, 20. July 9, 10, 11.	Boston.
May 18, 19, 20. July 9, 10, 11.	May 7, 8, 9. July 6, 7, 8.	May 14, 16, 17. July 12, 13, 14.	May 10, 11, 12. July 20, 21, 22.	May 4, 5, 6. July 23, 25, 26.	May 22, 23, 24. July 16, 18, 19.	Brooklyn.
May 11, 12, 13. July 23, 24, 25.	May 14, 15, 16. July 13, 14, 15.	May 21, 22, 23. July 20, 21, 22.	May 4, 5, 6. July 16, 17, 18.	May 18, 19, 20. July 9, 10, 11.	May 7, 8, 9. July 6, 7, 8.	New York.
May 21, 22, 23. July 16, 17, 18.	May 11, 12, 13. July 23, 24, 25.	May 18, 19, 20. July 6, 7, 8.	May 14, 15, 16. July 9, 10, 11.	May 7, 8, 9. July 13, 14, 15.	May 4, 5, 6. July 20, 21, 22.	Philadel- phia.
May 4, 5, 6. July 20, 21, 22.	May 18, 19, 20. July 9, 10, 11.	May 7, 8, 9. July 16, 18, 19.	May 21, 22, 23. July 12, 13, 14.	May 14, 16, 17. July 6, 7, 8.	May 10, 11, 12. July 24, 25, 26.	Baltimore.
May 7, 8, 9 May 30, 30. July 8.	May 4, 5, 6. July 20, 21, 22.	May 10, 11, 12. July 9, 10, 11.	May 17, 18, 19. July 23, 25, 26.	May 21, 23, 24. July 16, 18, 19.	May 14, 15, 16. July 12, 13, 14.	Washing- ton.
	June 22, 23, 24. Aug. 7, 8, 10.	Apr. 16, 17, 18. July 30, 31 Aug. 1.	Apr. 30. May 1, 2. Aug. 3, 4, 5.	June 25, 26, 27. July 27, 28, 29.	June 29, 30 July 1. Sept. 24, 25, 26.	Pittsburg.
Apr. 25, 27, 28. Aug. 14, 15, 17.		Apr. 21, 22, 23. July 27, 28, 29.	June 15, 16. Sept. 23, 24, 25, 26.	June 29, 30 July 1. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	Apr. 16, 17, 18. July 30, 31 Aug. 1.	Cleveland.
July 3, 4, 4. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	Apr. 30. May 1, 2. Sept. 19, 21, 22.		May 3. June 29, 30 Sept. 9, 10, 12.	June 21, 22, 23. Aug. 11, 12, 13.	June 25, 27, 28. Aug. 15, 16, 17.	Cincinnati.
Apr. 21, 22, 23. Sept. 19, 21, 22.	June 25, 26, 27. Aug. 11, 12, 13.	Apr. 19. May 24. June 20. Aug. 8, 9. Sept. 20.		June 28. July 4, 4, 5. Aug. 1, 2.	Apr. 25, 26, 27. July 27, 28, 29.	Louisville.
June 15, 16, 17. Sept. 9, 10, 12.	June 18, 19, 20. Aug. 3, 4, 5.	Apr. 25, 26, 27. Sept. 13, 26, 27.	Apr. 16, 17, 18. Aug. 15, 16, 17.		Apr. 19, 21, 22. Sept. 19, 20, 21.	Chicago.
June 18, 19, 20. Aug. 11, 12, 13.	July 3, 4, 4. Sept. 9, 10, 12.	June 15, 16, 17. July 5. Aug. 2, 3.	June 21, 22, 23. Sept. 13, 14, 15.	Apr. 30. May 2, 3. Aug. 6, 8, 9.		St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE

1896.	At Toronto.	At Buffalo.	At Rochester.	At Syracuse.
Toronto.		May 30, 30. June 1, July 4, 4. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	May 5, 6, 7. July 14, 15. Sept. 3, 4, 5*.	May 1, 2*, 4. July 11*, 13. Sept. 7, 7, 8.
Buffalo.	June 2, 3, 4. July 1, 2. Sept. 12*, 14, 15.		May 1, 2*, 4. July 11*, 13. Aug. 27. Sept. 7, A. M., 8.	May 5, 6, 7. July 14, 15. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.
Rochester.	May 8, 9*, 11. July 6, 7. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	May 12, 13, 14. July 8, 9. Aug. 28, 29*. Sept. 7, P.M.		May 30 A. M. June 3, 4. July 2, 4, P. M. Sept. 12, 14, 15.
Syracuse.	May 12, 13, 14. July 8, 9. Aug. 27, 28, 29*.	May 8, 9*, 11. July 6, 7. Sept. 3, 4, 5*.	May 30 P. M. June 1, 2. July 3, 4, A. M. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	
Scranton.	May 15, 16* 18. June 24, 25. Aug. 1*, 3, 4.	May 19, 20, 21. June 22, 23. July 28, 29, 30	May 26, 27, 28. June 26, 27*. Aug. 5, 6, 7.	May 22, 23*, 25. June 29, 30. Aug. 8*, 10, 11.
Wilkesbarre.	May 19, 20, 21. June 22, 23. July 28, 29, 30.	May 15, 16*, 18. June 24, 25. Aug. 1*, 3, 4.	May 22, 23*, 25. June 29, 30. Aug. 8*, 10, 11.	May 26, 27, 28. June 26, 27*. Aug. 5, 6, 7.
Springfield.	May 22, 23*, 25. June 29, 30. Aug. 5, 6, 7.	May 26, 27, 28. June 26, 27*. Aug. 8*, 10, 11.	May 19, 20, 21. June 22, 23. Aug. 1*, 3, 4.	May 15, 16*, 18. June 24, 25. July 28, 29, 30.
Providence.	May 26, 27, 28. June 26, 27*. Aug. 8*, 10, 11.	May 22, 23*, 25. June 29, 30. Aug. 5, 6, 7.	May 15, 16*, 18. June 24, 25. July 28, 29, 30.	May 19, 20, 21. June 22, 23. Aug. 1*, 3, 4.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) indicates

SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

At Scranton.	At Wilkesbarre.	At Springfield.	At Providence.	1896.
June 6*, 8, 9. July 22, 23. Aug. 13, 14, 15*.	June 10, 11, 12. July 24, 25*. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	June 13*, 15, 16. July 17, 18*. Aug. 20, 21, 22*.	June 17, 18, 20*. July 20, 21. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	Toronto.
June 10, 11, 12. July 24, 25*. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	June 6*, 8, 9. July 22, 23. Aug. 13, 14, 15*.	June 17, 18, 20*. July 20, 21. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	June 13*, 15, 16. July 17, 18*. Aug. 20, 21, 22*.	Buffalo.
June 13*, 15, 16. July 20, 21. Aug. 20, 21, 22*.	June 17, 18, 20*. July 17, 18*. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	June 6*, 8, 9. July 22, 23. Aug. 13, 14, 15*.	June 10, 11, 12. July 24, 25*. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	Rochester.
June 17, 18, 20*. July 17, 18*. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	June 13*, 15, 16. July 20, 21. Aug. 20, 21, 22*.	June 10, 11, 12. July 24, 25*. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	June 6*, 8, 9. July 22, 23. Aug. 13, 14, 15*.	Syracuse.
May 30, P. M. June 2, 4. July 3, 4, A. M. Sept. 3, 5*. Sept. 7, A. M.	May 30, A. M. June 1, 3. July 3, 4, P. M. Sept. 4, 7, P. M. Sept. 8.	May 1, 2*, 4. July 11, 13. Aug. 27, 28, 29*.	May 5, 6, 7. July 14, 15. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	Scranton.
May 30, P. M. June 2, 4. July 3, 4, A. M. Sept. 3, 5*. Sept. 7, A. M.		May 5, 6, 7. July 14, 15. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	May 1, 2*, 4. July 11*, 13. Aug. 27, 28, 29*.	Wilkesbarre.
May 8, 9*, 11. July 8, 9. Sept. 12*, 14, 15.	May 12, 13, 14. July 6, 7. Sept. 9, 10, 11.		May 30, 30. June 1. July 4, 4. Sept. 7, 7, 8.	Springfield.
May 12, 13, 14. July 6, 7. Sept. 9, 10, 11.	May 8, 9*, 11. July 8, 9. Sept. 12*, 14, 15.	June 2, 3, 4. July 2, 3. Sept. 3, 4, 5*.		Providence.

that the date falls on Saturday.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Clubs.	At Detroit.	At Columbus.	At Grand Rapids	At Indianapolis.
Detroit.		April 25, 26, 27. June 23, 24, 25, 26. Aug. 6, 8, 9.	May 7, 9, 10. June 10, 11, 13, 14. August 24, 25, 26.	April 22, 23, 24. June 27, 28, 29, 30. Aug. 10, 11, 12.
Columbus.	Apr. 28, 29, 30. June 19, 20, 21, 22. August 13, 15, 16.		May 1, 2, 3. June 15, 16, 17, 18. August 17, 18, 19.	May 7, 9, 10. June 10, 11, 13, 14. August 24, 25, 26.
Grand Rapids	May 4, 5, 6. July 3, 4 (2), 5. August 20, 22, 23.	April 22, 23, 24. June 27, 28, 29, 30. Aug. 10, 11, 12.		April 25, 26, 27. June 23, 24, 25, 26. Aug. 6, 8, 9.
Indianapolis.	May 1, 2, 3. June 15, 16, 17, 18. August 17, 18, 19.	May 4, 5, 6. July 3, 4 (2), 5. August 20, 22, 23.	April 28, 29, 30. June 19, 20, 21, 22. Aug. 13, 15, 16.	
Kansas City.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. July 31. Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	May 26, 27, 28, 29. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 30. Sept. 17, 19, 20.	May 30, (2) 31. June 1. July 25, 26, 27. Sept. 14, 15, 16.
Milwaukee.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 30. Sept. 17, 19, 20.	May 30 (2), 31. Jne. 1. Jul. 31. Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	May 26, 27, 28, 29. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 11, 12, 13.
Minneapolis.	May 26, 27, 28, 29. July 25, 26, 27. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 30. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	May 30 (2), 31. June 1. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. July 31. Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 17, 19, 20.
St. Paul.	May 30 (2), 31. June 1. Aug. 3, 4, 5. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	June 2, 3, 4, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Sept. 17, 19, 20.	May 26, 27, 28, 29. July 31. Aug. 1, 2. Sept. 14, 15, 16.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 30. Sept. 21, 22, 23.

SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

At Kansas City.	At Milwaukee.	At Minneapolis.	At St. Paul.	Clubs.
May 19, 20, 21. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 4, 5, 6.	May 22, 23, 24. July 15, 16, 18, 19. Sept. 7 (2), 8.	May 15, 16, 17. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	May 12, 13, 14. July 11, 12, 13, 14. August 28, 29, 30.	Detroit.
May 12, 13, 14. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	May 15, 16, 17. July 7, 8, 9, 10. August 28, 29, 30.	May 22, 23, 24. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 7 (2), 8.	May 18, 19, 20. July 15, 16, 18, 19. Sept. 4, 5, 6.	Columbus.
May 22, 23, 24. July 16, 17, 18, 19. Sept. 7, 8, 9.	May 18, 19, 20. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 3, 5, 6.	May 12, 13, 14. July 11, 12, 13, 14 August 28, 29, 30.	May 15, 16, 17. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	Grand Rapids
May 15, 16, 17. July 7, 8, 9, 10. August 28, 29, 30.	May 12, 13, 14. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 31. Sept. 1, 2.	May 19, 20, 21. July 15, 16, 18, 19. Sept. 3, 5, 6.	May 22, 23, 24. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 7 (2), 8.	Indianapolis.
	May 5, 6, 7. June 27, 28, 29, 30. August 13, 15, 16.	May 2, 3, 4. June 23, 24, 25, 26. August 17, 18, 19.	April 29, 30. May 1. June 19, 20, 21, 22. Aug. 20, 22, 23.	Kansas City.
May 8, 9, 10. July 2, 4 (2), 5. August 25, 26, 27.		April 28, 30. May 1. June 19, 20, 21, 22. Aug. 20, 22, 23.	May 2, 3, 4. June 23, 24, 25, 26. August 17, 18, 19	Milwaukee.
April 22, 23, 24. June 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 10, 11, 12.	April 25, 26, 27. June 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 7, 8, 9.		May 8, 9, 10. June 30. Jul. 1, 4 (pm), 5. August 24, 25, 26.	Minneapolis.
April 25, 26, 27. June 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 7, 8, 9.	April 22, 23, 24. June 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 10, 11, 12.	May 5, 6, 7. June 27, 28, 29. July 4. August 14, 15, 16.		St. Paul.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

- May 1.—Portland at New Bedford, Lewiston at Fall River, Bangor at Pawtucket, Augusta at Brockton.
- May 2.—Bangor at Pawtucket, Augusta at Brockton.
- May 2, 4.—Portland at Fall River, Lewiston at New Bedford, Bangor at Brockton, Augusta at Pawtucket.
- May 5.—Portland at New Bedford, Lewiston at Fall River, Bangor at Brockton, Augusta at Pawtucket.
- May 6, 7.—Portland at Brockton, Lewiston at Pawtucket, Bangor at Fall River, Augusta at New Bedford.
- May 8, 9.—Portland at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Brockton, Bangor at New Bedford, Augusta at Fall River.
- May 11, 12.—Pawtucket at Augusta, Brockton at Bangor, New Bedford at Portland, Fall River at Lewiston.
- May 13, 14.—Pawtucket at Bangor, Brockton at Augusta, New Bedford at Lewiston, Fall River at Portland.
- May 15, 16.—Pawtucket at Portland, Brockton at Lewiston, New Bedford at Augusta, Fall River at Bangor.
- May 18, 19.—Pawtucket at Lewiston, Brockton at Portland, New Bedford at Bangor, Fall River at Augusta.
- May 20, 21.—Pawtucket at New Bedford, Augusta at Portland, Fall River at Brockton, Bangor at Lewiston.
- May 22.—Fall River at New Bedford.
- May 22, 23.—Augusta at Lewiston, Brockton at Pawtucket, Bangor at Portland.
- May 25.—Pawtucket at Brockton.
- May 25, 26.—New Bedford at Fall River, Lewiston at Bangor, Portland at Augusta.
- May 27, 28.—New Bedford at Pawtucket, Brockton at Fall River, Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- May 29.—Fall River at Pawtucket, Brockton at New Bedford, Bangor at Augusta, Portland at Lewiston.
- May 30 (a. m.).—Fall River at Pawtucket, Brockton at New Bedford, Augusta at Bangor, Portland at Lewiston.
- May 30 (p. m.).—New Bedford at Brockton, Pawtucket at Fall River, Augusta at Bangor, Lewiston at Portland.
- June 1.—New Bedford at Brockton, Pawtucket at Fall River, Bangor at Augusta, Lewiston at Portland.
- June 2, 3.—Augusta at Pawtucket, Bangor at Brockton, Lewiston at New Bedford, Portland at Fall River.
- June 4, 5.—Augusta at Brockton, Bangor at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Fall River, Portland at New Bedford.
- June 6, 8.—Augusta at New Bedford, Bangor at Fall River, Lewiston at Pawtucket, Portland at Brockton.
- June 9, 10.—Augusta at Fall River, Bangor at New Bedford, Lewiston at Brockton, Portland at Pawtucket.
- June 11, 12.—Fall River at Bangor, New Bedford at Augusta, Brockton at Lewiston, Pawtucket at Portland.
- June 13, 15.—Fall River at Augusta, New Bedford at Bangor, Brockton at Portland, Pawtucket at Lewiston.
- June 16, 17.—Fall River at Lewiston, New Bedford at Portland, Brockton at Augusta, Pawtucket at Bangor.
- June 18, 19.—Fall River at Portland, New Bedford at Lewiston, Brockton at Bangor, Pawtucket at Augusta.
- June 20, 22.—Fall River at Brockton, Pawtucket at New Bedford, Augusta at Portland, Bangor at Lewiston.
- June 23.—New Bedford at Fall River, Pawtucket at Brockton, Augusta at Lewiston, Bangor at Portland.
- June 24.—Fall River at New Bedford,

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE SCHEDULE—Continued.

- ford, Pawtucket at Brockton, Augusta at Lewiston, Bangor at Portland.
- June 25.—Brockton at Pawtucket.
- June 26.—Lewiston at Portland.
- June 26, 27.—New Bedford at Pawtucket, Brockton at Fall River, Bangor at Augusta.
- June 27.—Portland at Lewiston.
- June 29, 30.—Brockton at New Bedford, Pawtucket at Fall River.
- June 30.—Portland at Augusta, Lewiston at Bangor.
- July 1.—Lewiston at Bangor, Portland at Augusta.
- July 1, 2.—Fall River at Pawtucket, New Bedford at Brockton, Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- July 3.—Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- July 4 (a. m.)—Fall River at New Bedford, Augusta at Bangor, Lewiston at Portland, Brockton at Pawtucket.
- July 4 (p. m.)—New Bedford at Fall River, Pawtucket at Brockton, Augusta at Bangor, Portland at Lewiston.
- July 6, 7.—Portland at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Brockton, Bangor at Fall River, Augusta at New Bedford.
- July 8, 9.—Portland at Brockton, Lewiston at Pawtucket, Bangor at New Bedford, Augusta at Fall River.
- July 10, 11.—Portland at New Bedford, Lewiston at Fall River, Bangor at Brockton, Augusta at Pawtucket.
- July 13, 14.—Portland at Fall River, Lewiston at New Bedford, Bangor at Pawtucket, Augusta at Brockton.
- July 15, 16.—Pawtucket at Augusta, Brockton at Bangor, New Bedford at Lewiston, Fall River at Portland.
- July 17, 18.—Pawtucket at Bangor, Brockton at Augusta, New Bedford at Portland, Fall River at Lewiston.
- July 20, 21.—Pawtucket at Portland, Brockton at Lewiston, New Bedford at Augusta, Fall River at Bangor.
- July 22, 23.—Pawtucket at Lewiston, Brockton at Portland, New Bedford at Bangor, Fall River at Augusta.
- July 24.—New Bedford at Fall River, Pawtucket at Brockton, Portland at Lewiston, Augusta at Bangor.
- July 25.—Pawtucket at Brockton, Fall River at New Bedford, Augusta at Bangor, Lewiston at Portland.
- July 28, 29.—Pawtucket at New Bedford, Fall River at Brockton, Portland at Augusta, Lewiston at Bangor.
- July 30.—Brockton at Pawtucket, Fall River at New Bedford, Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- July 31.—New Bedford at Fall River, Brockton at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- August 1, 3.—Portland at Lewiston, Fall River at Pawtucket, Brockton at New Bedford, Bangor at Augusta.
- August 5, 6.—New Bedford at Pawtucket, Brockton at Fall River, Augusta at Portland, Bangor at Lewiston.
- August 7, 8.—New Bedford at Brockton, Pawtucket at Fall River, Augusta at Lewiston, Bangor at Portland.
- August 11.—Fall River at Brockton, New Bedford at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Bangor, Portland at Augusta.
- August 12.—Brockton at Fall River, Lewiston at Bangor, Portland at Augusta.
- August 13.—Fall River at New Bedford, Brockton at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- August 14.—New Bedford at Fall River, Brockton at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Augusta, Portland at Bangor.
- August 15, 17.—Augusta at Pawtucket, Bangor at Brockton, Lewiston at New Bedford, Portland at Fall River.
- August 18, 19.—Augusta at Brockton, Bangor at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Fall River, Portland at New Bedford.
- August 20, 21.—Augusta at New Bedford, Bangor at Fall River,

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE SCHEDULE—Continued.

- Lewiston at Pawtucket, Portland at Brockton.
 August 22, 24.—Augusta at Fall River, Bangor at New Bedford, Lewiston at Brockton, Portland at Pawtucket.
 August 25, 26.—Fall River at Portland, New Bedford at Lewiston, Brockton at Bangor, Pawtucket at Augusta.
 August 27, 28.—Fall River at Lewiston, New Bedford at Portland, Brockton at Augusta, Pawtucket at Bangor.
 August 29, 31.—Fall River at Bangor, New Bedford at Augusta, Brockton at Lewiston, Pawtucket at Portland.
 September 1, 2.—Fall River at Augusta, New Bedford at Bangor, Brockton at Portland, Pawtucket at Lewiston.
 September 4, 5.—Fall River at Pawtucket, New Bedford at Brockton, Bangor at Augusta, Lewiston at Portland.
 September 7 (a. m.)—Brockton at Fall River, Pawtucket at New Bedford, Augusta at Bangor, Portland at Lewiston.
 September 7 (p. m.)—Fall River at Brockton, New Bedford at Pawtucket, Lewiston at Portland.
 September 9, 10.—Brockton at New Bedford, Pawtucket at Fall River, Augusta at Lewiston, Bangor at Portland.
 September 11.—Fall River at New Bedford, Pawtucket at Brockton, Augusta at Portland, Bangor at Lewiston.
 September 12.—New Bedford at Fall River, Pawtucket at Brockton, Augusta at Portland, Bangor at Lewiston.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE

SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

- May 1, 2.—Hazleton at York, Reading at Pottsville, Carbondale at Lancaster, Philadelphia at Easton.
- May 4, 5.—Hazleton at Lancaster, Pottsville at Reading, Easton at Philadelphia, Carbondale at York.
- May 6, 7.—Hazleton at Reading, York at Lancaster, Easton at Pottsville, Carbondale at Philadelphia.
- May 8, 9.—Hazleton at Philadelphia, Easton at Reading, Lancaster at York, Carbondale at Pottsville.
- May 11, 12.—Pottsville at Carbondale, Easton at York, Lancaster at Philadelphia, Reading at Hazleton.
- May 13, 14.—Pottsville at Hazleton, York at Philadelphia, Lancaster at Easton, Reading at Carbondale.
- May 15, 16.—Pottsville at Philadelphia, York at Hazleton, Lancaster at Carbondale, Reading at Easton.
- May 18, 19.—Pottsville at Easton, York at Carbondale, Lancaster at Hazleton, Reading at Philadelphia.
- May 20, 21.—Pottsville at Lancaster, Hazleton at Carbondale, York at Reading, Easton at Philadelphia.
- May 22, 23.—Easton at Lancaster, Reading at York, Carbondale at Hazleton, Pottsville at Philadelphia.
- May 25, 26.—Lancaster at Pottsville, Carbondale at Reading, Philadelphia at York, Hazleton at Easton, Philadelphia at York.
- May 27, 28.—Philadelphia at Reading, Hazleton at Pottsville, York at Easton, Carbondale at Lancaster.
- May 30 (a. m.)—Hazleton at York, Easton at Carbondale, Reading at Pottsville, Philadelphia at Lancaster.
- May 30 (p. m.)—Easton at Carbondale, Philadelphia at Lancaster, Pottsville at Reading, Hazleton at York.
- June 1, 2.—York at Pottsville, Reading at Lancaster, Philadelphia at Hazleton.
- June 3, 4.—Pottsville at York, Easton at Hazleton, Philadelphia at Carbondale, Lancaster at Reading.
- June 5, 6.—Hazleton at Reading, Easton at Lancaster, Carbondale at York, Philadelphia at Pottsville.
- June 8, 9.—Hazleton at Lancaster, Easton at York, Carbondale at Pottsville, Philadelphia at Reading.
- June 10, 11.—Pottsville at Easton, York at Hazleton, Carbondale at Reading, Philadelphia at Lancaster.
- June 12, 13.—Pottsville at Hazleton, York at Carbondale, Philadelphia at Easton, Lancaster at Reading.
- June 15, 16.—York at Easton, Pottsville at Carbondale, Lancaster at Philadelphia, Reading at Hazleton.
- June 17, 18.—Hazleton at Pottsville, York at Philadelphia, Lancaster at Easton, Reading at Carbondale.
- June 19, 20.—York at Reading, Hazleton at Philadelphia, Lancaster at Pottsville, Carbondale at Easton.
- June 22, 23.—Hazleton at Carbondale, Easton at Reading, Lancaster at York, Philadelphia at Pottsville.
- June 24, 25.—Easton at Pottsville, Reading at Lancaster, Carbondale at Hazleton, Philadelphia at York.
- June 26, 27.—Lancaster at Hazleton, Reading at Easton, Carbondale at Philadelphia, York at Pottsville.
- June 29, 30.—Lancaster at Carbondale, Reading at Philadelphia, Pottsville at York, Hazleton at York.
- July 1, 2.—Philadelphia at Carbondale, Easton at Carbondale, Pottsville at Lancaster, Reading at York.
- July 4 (a. m.)—Philadelphia at

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE—Continued.

- Hazleton, Carbondale at Easton, Lancaster at York, Reading at Pottsville.
- July 4 (p. m.).—Philadelphia at Hazleton, Carbondale at Easton, York at Lancaster, Pottsville at Reading.
- July 6, 7.—Carbondale at Pottsville, Reading at Lancaster, Easton at York, Hazleton at Philadelphia.
- July 8, 9.—Carbondale at Reading, Lancaster at Philadelphia, Easton at Pottsville, Hazleton at York.
- July 10, 11.—Carbondale at Philadelphia, Easton at Reading, York at Lancaster, Hazleton at Pottsville.
- July 13, 14.—Carbondale at Hazleton, Lancaster at Reading, York at Philadelphia, Pottsville at Easton.
- July 15, 16.—Reading at Philadelphia, Lancaster at Hazleton, York at Easton, Pottsville at Philadelphia.
- July 17, 18.—Lancaster at Carbondale, Easton at Philadelphia, York at Reading, Pottsville at Hazleton.
- July 20, 21.—Lancaster at Easton, Hazleton at Carbondale, Pottsville at Philadelphia, Reading at York.
- July 22, 23.—Reading at Pottsville, Hazleton at Philadelphia, Lancaster at York.
- July 24, 25.—York at Pottsville, Hazleton at Reading, Easton at Philadelphia, Carbondale at Lancaster.
- July 27, 28.—Carbondale at York, Philadelphia at Reading, Easton at Lancaster.
- July 29, 30.—Philadelphia at York, Pottsville at Carbondale, Lancaster at Easton, Reading at Hazleton.
- August 1, 3.—Reading at Carbondale, Lancaster at Pottsville, York at Philadelphia, Hazleton at Easton.
- August 4, 5.—Reading at Easton, Carbondale at Pottsville, Lancaster at Philadelphia, Hazleton at York.
- August 6, 7.—Reading at Philadelphia, Carbondale at York, Easton at Pottsville, Hazleton at Lancaster.
- August 8, 10.—Philadelphia at Easton, Carbondale at Lancaster, Hazleton at Reading, Pottsville at York.
- August 11, 12.—Philadelphia at Carbondale, Lancaster at Hazleton, York at Easton, Pottsville at Reading.
- August 13, 14.—Philadelphia at Hazleton, Lancaster at Carbondale, Easton at Reading, York at Pottsville.
- August 15, 17.—Philadelphia at Pottsville, Reading at Lancaster, Easton at Hazleton, York at Carbondale.
- August 18, 19.—Pottsville at Lancaster, York at Hazleton, Easton at Carbondale, Philadelphia at Reading.
- August 20, 21.—Pottsville at Reading, Hazleton at Carbondale, Easton at York, Philadelphia at Lancaster.
- August 22, 24.—Pottsville at York, Easton at Lancaster, Reading at Carbondale, Philadelphia at Hazleton.
- August 25, 26.—Philadelphia at Easton.
- August 27, 28.—Pottsville at Easton, Lancaster at York, Reading at Hazleton, Philadelphia at Carbondale.
- August 29, 31.—York at Hazleton, Easton at Carbondale, Reading at Pottsville, Philadelphia at Lancaster.
- September 2, 3.—Lancaster at Reading, Easton at Hazleton, York at Carbondale.
- September 5, 7.—Philadelphia at Pottsville, Carbondale at Easton, York at Reading, Hazleton at Lancaster.
- September 9, 10.—Carbondale at Philadelphia, Reading at York, Lancaster at Pottsville.
- September 11, 12.—Philadelphia at York, Carbondale at Reading, Hazleton at Easton, Pottsville at Lancaster.
- September 14, 15.—Carbondale at Hazleton, Reading at Easton, York at Lancaster, Pottsville at Philadelphia.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

- April 23, 25, 26.—Peoria at Quincy, Dubuque at Burlington, Rockford at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids at St. Joseph.
- April 28, 29, 30.—Dubuque at Quincy, Peoria at Burlington, Cedar Rapids at Des Moines, Rockford at St. Joseph.
- May 1, 2, 3.—Rockford at Quincy, Cedar Rapids at Burlington, Peoria at Des Moines, Dubuque at St. Joseph.
- May 4, 5, 6.—Cedar Rapids at Quincy, Rockford at Burlington, Dubuque at Des Moines, Peoria at St. Joseph.
- May 8, 9, 10.—Quincy at Burlington, St. Joseph at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids at Peoria, Dubuque at Rockford.
- May 12, 13, 14.—Burlington at Quincy, Des Moines at St. Joseph, Dubuque at Cedar Rapids, Peoria at Rockford.
- May 15, 16, 17.—Peoria at Cedar Rapids, Rockford at Dubuque, Burlington at St. Joseph, Quincy at Des Moines.
- May 19, 20, 21.—Rockford at Cedar Rapids, Peoria at Dubuque, Quincy at St. Joseph, Burlington at Des Moines.
- May 22, 23, 24.—St. Joseph at Quincy, Des Moines at Burlington, Rockford at Peoria, Cedar Rapids at Dubuque.
- May 26, 27, 28.—Des Moines at Quincy, St. Joseph at Burlington, Dubuque at Peoria, Cedar Rapids at Rockford.
- May 30, 31.—Cedar Rapids at Quincy, Des Moines at Rockford, Burlington at Dubuque, St. Joseph at Peoria.
- June 2, 3, 4.—Burlington at Cedar Rapids, St. Joseph at Rockford, Quincy at Dubuque, Des Moines at Peoria.
- June 5, 6, 7.—Burlington at Peoria, St. Joseph at Dubuque, Rockford at Quincy, Des Moines at Cedar Rapids.
- June 8, 9, 10.—Quincy at Peoria, Des Moines at Dubuque, Burlington at Rockford, St. Joseph at Cedar Rapids.
- June 12, 13, 14.—Peoria at Rockford, Dubuque at Cedar Rapids, St. Joseph at Burlington, Des Moines at Quincy.
- June 16, 17, 18.—Dubuque at Rockford, Cedar Rapids at Peoria, Des Moines at Burlington, St. Joseph at Quincy.
- June 19, 20, 21.—Cedar Rapids at Rockford, Dubuque at Peoria, Quincy at St. Joseph, Burlington at Des Moines.
- June 23, 24, 25.—Cedar Rapids at Dubuque, Rockford at Peoria, Burlington at St. Joseph, Quincy at Des Moines.
- June 26, 27, 28.—Rockford at Cedar Rapids, Des Moines at St. Joseph, Burlington at Quincy, Peoria at Dubuque.
- June 30, July 1, 2.—Peoria at Cedar Rapids, Rockford at Dubuque, St. Joseph at Des Moines, Quincy at Burlington.
- July 4, 5.—Dubuque at Quincy, Rockford at Burlington, Peoria at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids at St. Joseph.
- July 7, 8, 9.—Rockford at Quincy, Dubuque at Burlington, Cedar Rapids at Des Moines, Peoria at St. Joseph.
- July 10, 11, 12.—Cedar Rapids at Quincy, Peoria at Burlington, Dubuque at Des Moines, Rockford at St. Joseph.
- July 13, 14, 15.—Peoria at Quincy, Cedar Rapids at Burlington, Rockford at Des Moines, Dubuque at St. Joseph.
- July 17, 18, 19.—St. Joseph at Cedar Rapids, Burlington at Rockford, Des Moines at Dubuque, Quincy at Peoria.
- July 21, 22, 23.—Des Moines at Cedar Rapids, Quincy at Rockford, St. Joseph at Dubuque, Burlington at Peoria.
- July 24, 25, 26.—Quincy at Cedar Rapids, St. Joseph at Rockford, Burlington at Dubuque, Des Moines at Peoria.
- July 27, 28, 29.—Burlington at Cedar Rapids, Des Moines at Rockford, Quincy at Dubuque, St. Joseph at Peoria.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE—Continued.

- July 31, August 1, 2.—Cedar Rapids at Quincy, Peoria at Burlington, Rockford at Des Moines, Dubuque at St. Joseph.
- August 4, 5, 6.—Peoria at Quincy, Cedar Rapids at Burlington, Dubuque at Des Moines, Rockford at St. Joseph.
- August 7, 8, 9.—Rockford at Quincy, Dubuque at Burlington, Cedar Rapids at Des Moines, Peoria at St. Joseph.
- August 10, 11, 12.—Dubuque at Quincy, Rockford at Burlington, Peoria at Des Moines, Cedar Rapids at St. Joseph.
- August 14, 15, 16.—Burlington at Cedar Rapids, Des Moines at Rockford, St. Joseph at Dubuque, Quincy at Peoria.
- August 18, 19, 20.—Quincy at Cedar Rapids, St. Joseph at Rockford, Burlington at Dubuque, Des Moines at Peoria.
- August 21, 22, 23.—Des Moines at Cedar Rapids, Burlington at Rockford, Quincy at Dubuque, St. Joseph at Peoria.
- August 24, 25, 26.—St. Joseph at Cedar Rapids, Quincy at Rockford, Des Moines at Dubuque, Burlington at Peoria.
- August 28, 29, 30.—Peoria at Rockford, Cedar Rapids at Dubuque, Burlington at St. Joseph, Quincy at Des Moines.
- September 1, 2, 3.—Burlington at Des Moines, Quincy at St. Joseph, Rockford at Dubuque, Peoria at Cedar Rapids.
- September 4, 5, 6.—Rockford at Cedar Rapids, Peoria at Dubuque, Des Moines at Burlington, St. Joseph at Quincy.
- September 7, 7, 8.—Dubuque at Cedar Rapids, Rockford at Peoria, St. Joseph at Burlington, Des Moines at Quincy.
- September 11, 12, 13.—Cedar Rapids at Rockford, Dubuque at Peoria, Des Moines at St. Joseph, Burlington at Quincy.
- September 14, 15, 16.—Dubuque at Rockford, Cedar Rapids at Peoria, St. Joseph at Des Moines, Quincy at Burlington.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

- April 16, 17, 18.—Portsmouth at Norfolk, Roanoke at Richmond, Petersburg at Lynchburg.
 April 20, 21, 22.—Richmond at Roanoke, Norfolk at Petersburg, Lynchburg at Portsmouth.
 April 23, 24, 25.—Petersburg at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Richmond, Norfolk at Roanoke.
 April 27, 28, 29.—Roanoke at Norfolk, Portsmouth at Lynchburg, Richmond at Petersburg.
 April 30, May 1, 2.—Roanoke at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Richmond, Lynchburg at Petersburg.
 May 4, 5, 6.—Petersburg at Norfolk, Richmond at Lynchburg, Portsmouth at Roanoke.
 May 7, 8, 9.—Petersburg at Roanoke, Portsmouth at Richmond, Lynchburg at Norfolk.
 May 11, 12, 13.—Norfolk at Lynchburg, Roanoke at Petersburg, Richmond at Portsmouth.
 May 14, 15, 16.—Petersburg at Richmond, Norfolk at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Roanoke.
 May 18, 19, 20.—Richmond at Norfolk, Portsmouth at Petersburg, Roanoke at Lynchburg.
 May 21, 22, 23.—Petersburg at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Richmond, Norfolk at Roanoke.
 May 25, 26, 27.—Portsmouth at Roanoke, Richmond at Lynchburg, Petersburg at Norfolk.
 May 28, 29, 30, 31.—Portsmouth at Norfolk, Roanoke at Richmond, Petersburg at Lynchburg.
 June 1, 2, 3.—Lynchburg at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Petersburg, Richmond at Roanoke.
 June 4, 5, 6.—Roanoke at Norfolk, Norfolk at Richmond, Lynchburg at Petersburg.
 June 8, 9, 10.—Richmond at Petersburg, Portsmouth at Lynchburg, Roanoke at Norfolk.
 June 11, 12, 13.—Petersburg at Lynchburg, Portsmouth at Norfolk, Roanoke at Richmond.
 June 15, 16, 17.—Richmond at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Lynchburg, Petersburg at Roanoke.
 June 18, 19, 20.—Norfolk at Portsmouth, Petersburg at Richmond, Lynchburg at Roanoke.
 June 22, 23, 24.—Roanoke at Lynchburg, Portsmouth at Petersburg, Richmond at Norfolk.
 June 25, 26, 27.—Roanoke at Petersburg, Portsmouth at Richmond, Lynchburg at Norfolk.
 June 29, 30, July 1.—Norfolk at Petersburg, Lynchburg at Norfolk, Richmond at Roanoke.
 July 2, 3, 4.—Norfolk at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Richmond, Petersburg at Roanoke.
 July 6, 7, 8.—Roanoke at Norfolk, Portsmouth at Petersburg, Richmond at Lynchburg.
 July 9, 10, 11.—Roanoke at Portsmouth, Petersburg at Richmond, Norfolk at Lynchburg.
 July 13, 14, 15.—Richmond at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Petersburg, Norfolk at Roanoke.
 July 16, 17, 18.—Roanoke at Richmond, Portsmouth at Lynchburg, Petersburg at Norfolk.
 July 20, 21, 22.—Roanoke at Lynchburg, Richmond at Petersburg, Portsmouth at Norfolk.
 July 23, 24, 25.—Lynchburg at Roanoke, Norfolk at Richmond, Petersburg at Portsmouth.
 July 27, 28, 29.—Portsmouth at Roanoke, Petersburg at Lynchburg, Richmond at Norfolk.
 July 30, 31, August 1.—Roanoke at Richmond, Portsmouth at Norfolk, Lynchburg at Petersburg.
 August 3, 4, 5.—Norfolk at Portsmouth, Roanoke at Petersburg, Richmond at Lynchburg.
 August 6, 7, 8.—Portsmouth at Norfolk, Roanoke at Lynchburg, Petersburg at Richmond.
 August 10, 11, 12.—Lynchburg at Norfolk, Richmond at Petersburg, Portsmouth at Roanoke.
 August 13, 14, 15.—Lynchburg at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Rich-

VIRGINIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE—Continued.

- mond, Petersburg at Roanoke.
- August 17, 18, 19.—Petersburg at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Lynchburg, Richmond at Roanoke.
- August 20, 21, 22.—Portsmouth at Richmond, Roanoke at Lynchburg, Petersburg at Norfolk.
- August 24, 25, 26.—Richmond at Norfolk, Portsmouth at Petersburg, Lynchburg at Roanoke.
- August 27, 28, 29.—Norfolk at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Richmond, Roanoke at Petersburg.
- August 31, September 1, 2.—Petersburg at Lynchburg, Richmond at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Lynchburg, Roanoke at Petersburg.
- September 3, 4, 5.—Richmond at Roanoke, Lynchburg at Portsmouth, Norfolk at Petersburg.
- September 7, 8, 9.—Roanoke at Norfolk, Richmond at Petersburg, Portsmouth at Lynchburg.
- September 11, 12, 13.—Roanoke at Portsmouth, Lynchburg at Richmond, Norfolk at Petersburg.
- September 14, 15, 16.—Petersburg at Norfolk, Portsmouth at Richmond, Lynchburg at Roanoke.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION

SCHEDULE FOR 1896.

- April 23, 24.—New Haven at Hartford.
 April 23, 25, 26.—Jersey City at Newark, Wilmington at Paterson.
 April 25, 27, 28.—Hartford at New Haven.
 April 27, 29.—Newark at Jersey City.
 April 29, 30.—Paterson at Wilmington.
 April 30, May 2, 3.—New Haven at Paterson, Hartford at Newark.
 May 1, 2.—Wilmington at Jersey City.
 May 4, 5, 6.—Paterson at Newark, New Haven at Jersey City, Hartford at Wilmington.
 May 7, 8, 9.—Hartford at Jersey City, Newark at Paterson, New Haven at Wilmington.
 May 10.—Jersey City at Newark, Hartford at Paterson.
 May 11, 12, 13.—Jersey City at Hartford, Paterson at New Haven, Newark at Wilmington.
 May 14, 15, 16.—Paterson at Hartford, Jersey City at New Haven.
 May 14, 16, 17.—Wilmington at Newark.
 May 17, 18, 19.—Jersey City at Paterson.
 May 18, 19, 20.—Wilmington at New Haven, Newark at Hartford.
 May 21, 22.—Newark at New Haven.
 May 21, 22, 23.—Wilmington at Hartford, Paterson at Jersey City.
 May 24, 26, 27.—New Haven at Paterson, Hartford at Newark.
 May 25, 26, 27.—Jersey City at Wilmington.
 May 26, 29.—Paterson at Newark.
 May 28, 29.—Hartford at Wilmington, New Haven at Jersey City.
 May 29, 30 (a. m.)—New Haven at Hartford.
 May 30 (a. m., p. m.)—Wilmington at Paterson.
 May 30 (a. m.)—Newark at Jersey City.
 May 30 (p. m.)—Jersey City at Newark, Hartford at New Haven.
 May 31.—Wilmington at Newark, Jersey City at Paterson.
 June 1, 2, 3.—New Haven at Wilmington, Hartford at Paterson.
 June 2, 3.—Newark at Jersey City.
 June 4, 5, 6.—Paterson at Wilmington, Hartford at Jersey City.
 June 4, 6, 7.—New Haven at Newark.
 June 7, 9, 10.—Hartford at Paterson.
 June 8, 9, 10.—Newark at Wilmington, Jersey City at New Haven.
 June 11, 13.—New Haven at Hartford.
 June 12.—Hartford at New Haven.
 June 11, 12.—Newark at Paterson.
 June 11, 12, 13.—Jersey City at Wilmington.
 June 14.—Wilmington at Paterson, Jersey City at Newark.
 June 15, 16.—Hartford at New Haven, Newark at Paterson.
 June 16, 17.—Paterson at Jersey City, Wilmington at Newark.
 June 17, 20.—New Haven at Hartford.
 June 19, 20.—Paterson at Newark.
 June 18, 19, 20.—Wilmington at Jersey City.
 June 21.—Hartford at Newark.
 June 21, 23.—New Haven at Paterson.
 June 22, 23, 24.—Wilmington at Hartford.
 June 23.—Hartford at Paterson.
 June 23, 24.—Newark at Jersey City.
 June 25, 26, 27.—Wilmington at New Haven, Newark at Hartford, Paterson at Jersey City.
 June 28.—Jersey City at Paterson.
 June 28, 30.—Wilmington at Newark.
 June 29, 30, July 1.—Jersey City at Hartford, Paterson at New Haven.
 July 1.—Paterson at New Haven, Jersey City at Newark.
 July 4 (a. m.)—Newark at New Haven, Newark at Jersey City.
 July 4 (a. m., p. m.)—Paterson at Wilmington.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE—Continued.

- July 4 (p. m.)—New Haven at Hartford, Jersey City at Newark.
 July 5.—Hartford at Paterson, New Haven at Newark.
 July 6, 7, 8.—Newark at Wilmington, Paterson at Hartford.
 July 7, 8, 9.—Jersey City at New Haven.
 July 10, 11.—Wilmington at Jersey City.
 July 11.—Hartford at Newark.
 July 12.—Wilmington at Paterson, Jersey City at Newark.
 July 13, 14, 15.—Newark at Paterson, New Haven at Jersey City.
 July 14, 15.—Hartford at Wilmington.
 July 16, 18.—Hartford at Paterson.
 July 16, 17, 18.—New Haven at Wilmington, Newark at Jersey City.
 July 19.—New Haven at Paterson, Hartford at Newark.
 July 20, 21, 22.—Hartford at Jersey City.
 July 21, 22.—New Haven at Newark.
 July 22.—Paterson at Wilmington.
 July 23, 24, 25.—Paterson at Hartford, Newark at New Haven, Jersey City at Wilmington.
 July 26.—Wilmington at Newark, Jersey City at Paterson.
 July 27, 28, 29.—Wilmington at Jersey City, Newark at Hartford, Paterson at New Haven.
 July 30, 31.—Paterson at Wilmington.
 July 30, 31, August 1.—New Haven at Jersey City.
 August 1.—Wilmington at Paterson.
 August 1, 2.—Hartford at Newark.
 August 2.—New Haven at Paterson.
 August 3, 4, 5.—Newark at Paterson, Jersey City at Hartford, Wilmington at New Haven.
 August 6, 8.—Paterson at Newark.
 August 6, 7, 8.—Wilmington at Hartford.
 August 9.—Wilmington at Paterson.
 August 10, 11, 12.—Paterson at Hartford, Newark at New Haven.
 August 11, 12.—Wilmington at Jersey City.
 August 13, 14, 15.—Newark at Hartford, Paterson at New Haven, Jersey City at Wilmington.
 August 16.—Hartford at Paterson, New Haven at Newark.
 August 18, 19.—Jersey City at Paterson.
 August 17, 18, 19.—Newark at Wilmington, Hartford at New Haven.
 August 21, 23.—Wilmington at Newark.
 August 20, 22.—New Haven at Hartford, Wilmington at Paterson.
 August 22.—Jersey City at Newark.
 August 24, 25, 26.—Wilmington at Hartford, Jersey City at New Haven.
 August 26, 29.—Paterson at Newark.
 August 27, 28, 29.—Jersey City at Hartford, Wilmington at New Haven.
 August 30.—Hartford at Newark, New Haven at Paterson.
 August 31.—Hartford at Wilmington.
 September 1, 2.—Hartford at Wilmington.
 September 1, 2, 3.—Paterson at Jersey City, New Haven at Newark.
 September 3, 4, 5.—New Haven at Wilmington, Hartford at Jersey City.
 September 5.—Paterson at Newark.
 September 6.—Wilmington at Paterson, Jersey City at Newark.
 September 7 (a. m.)—New Haven at Hartford, Newark at Jersey City.
 September 7 (a. m., p. m.)—Paterson at Wilmington.
 September 7 (p. m.)—Hartford at New Haven, Jersey City at Newark.
 September 8, 9, 10, 11.—Newark at New Haven.
 September 8, 9, 10.—Jersey City at Paterson.
 September 11, 12.—Hartford at Wilmington.
 September 12, 13.—New Haven at Newark.
 September 13.—Hartford at Paterson.

Baseball Goods.

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EXTRA LEAGUE MITT. A novel combination of horsehide and calfskin, patent lace and thumb strap.....	No. 11 X.	Price, each,	2.00



No. 15.



No. 9.

BOYS' LEAGUE MITT. Sheepskin, heavily padded, thumb strap. A large mitt.....No. 20. Price, each, **\$1.00**
 YOUTHS' LEAGUE MITT. Good quality red sheep, like No. 20. Extra large.....No. 4. Price, each, **1.00**



No. 11X.



No. 22.

BOYS' RESERVE LIST MITTNo. 21. Price, each, **.50**
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 BOYS' PRACTICE MITT.....No. 22B. Price, each, **.25**



No. 24.



No. 25.



No. 26.

Fielders' Gloves and Mitts.

VICTOR BASEMAN'S GLOVE. Special design.....
No. 24. Price, each, **\$3.00**
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No. 25. Price, each, **2.50**

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VICTOR BAT. Approved Models, extra quality of wood.	No. 97.	Price, each,	\$1.00
SPECIAL LEAGUE BAT.....	No. 98.	Price, each,	.75



No. 97.



No. 98.

LEAGUE BAT.....	No. 99.	Price, each,	\$0.50
PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE BAT.....	No. 100.	Price, each,	.25
BOYS' LEAGUE BAT.....	No. 96.	Price, each,	.10

Uniforms.

We make up uniforms to order at short notice. Send for measurement blank or tear measurement blank from our large catalogue. Do not measure too tight in measuring for uniforms.

VICTOR UNIFORM.....	No. 80.	Price, complete, each,	\$15.00
SPECIAL UNIFORM.....	No. 81.	Price, complete, each,	10.00
LEAGUE UNIFORM.....	No. 82.	Price, complete, each,	7.00
PROFESSIONAL UNIFORM.	No. 83.	Price, complete, each,	5.00

For lettering uniforms we charge 15 cents per word ; 5 cents per letter where single letters are used.

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JOCKEY STYLE.



CHICAGO STYLE.

In various shades of gray, and all plain colors.

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HEAVY LEATHER BELT.....	No. 528.	Price, each,	.75
GOOD LEATHER BELT.....	No. 527.	Price, each,	.50

BOYS' LEATHER BELT.....	No. 526.	Price, each,	\$0.25
WORSTED WEB BELT.....	No. 530.	Price, each,	.50
COTTON WEB BELT.....	No. 531.	Price, each,	.25
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Notice our particularly low retail prices.

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* ANKLE BANDAGE.....	1.75*	1.25*



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Of Our Own Manufacture.



No. 161.



No. 164.

SPECIAL LEAGUE SHOE. Heel and toe plates.....	No. 161.	Price, per pair,	\$3.00
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VICTOR KANGAROO SHOE. Heel and toe plates.....	No. 164.	Price, per pair,	7.00

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EXTRA QUALITY HEEL OR TOE...	No. 317. } No. 319. }	Price, per pair,	.25
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No. 316.



No. 320.

Pitchers' Toe Plates.

PITCHERS' TOE PLATES, Rights { No. 320. } Price, each, \$0.50
or Lefts..... { No. 321. }

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CLUB BAG, for eighteen bats, brown duck, leather ends.

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leather ends.....

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INDIVIDUAL BAG, duck,

..No. 324. Price, each, 1.00



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QUILTED CANVAS.....

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vas

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No. 326.



No. 325.

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No. 310.



No. 311.



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Carefully made to guard against breakage and consequent injury to players and umpires.

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No. 312. Price, each, **1.25**

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Directions for playing ball by Jno. M. Ward, Ex-Captain and Manager of the New York Team; a clearly worded code of rules corrected and revised under the editorship of Clarence W. Smith, baseball coach at Harvard. These rules contain the substance of the rules as revised by the League Committee but are very much more clear and intelligible. They differ in no respect from the League Rules. They can be followed by all clubs implicitly. Baseball statistics, etc. Price, per copy, **\$0.10**

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